FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

CONGRESS.

Sumner and Schurz Taken to Task.

ADMINISTRATION VINDICATED.

Debate on Final Adjournment.

ANOTHER EXTENSION.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 1, 1872.

SENATE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

MR. COLE called up the resolution rescinding the order for final adjournment on the 3d.

MR. BAYARD offered as a substitute for the resolution of the House, adopted to-day, to adjourn on the 4th.

MR. EDMUNDS opposed the substitute.

MR. WINDOM offered an amendment to adjourn on the 10th.

A motion to non-concur in the conference report on the steamboat bill, after a short debate, went over.

The sundry appropriation bill was unfavorably laid aside, and discussion on adjournment resumed.

MR. FLANAGAN said the session would probably be prolonged by political speeches, but the responsibility was upon the enemies of the administration. Messrs. Sumner and Schurz had thrown out their political lure, thinking there would be no time to answer them; but they were mistaken, for they would be answered, and answered successfully.

Mr. Flanagan then proceeded to review the history of political parties.

MR. COLE—I wish to appeal to my friend from Texas to let us proceed with public business. The House has just taken a recess, having nothing to do.

MR. FLANAGAN—I wish my friend every prosperity in the world, but I am talking now. [Laughter.]

Mr. Flanagan continued, censuring severely the liberal Republicans, particularly Schurz.

MR. CHANDLER moved to lay the adjournment resolution on the table and proceed with the conference report on the steamboat bill.

MR. COLE said Mr. Chandler evidently wished to have Congress adjourn on Monday, so as to make an extra session necessary. Mr. Cole questioned the wisdom of this course.

Mr. Chandlers' motion was then lost—yeas 14, nays 36.

Mr. Windom's amendment was also lost—yeas 16, nays 34.

Mr. MORTON was in favor of adjourning, if possible, after disposing of the public business, but not before.

MR. MAYARD said if an extra session should become necessary, it would not be the fault of the minority, because they had thrown no obstacle in the way.

MR. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate proceed to executive business. He thought there was enough business to keep Congress four weeks. He might not, perhaps, feel satisfied to go away without hearing replies to the speeches made yesterday, but he would be consoled with the knowledge that the people had answered them. They had, in fact, answered them a year ago.

MR. CAMERON had for fifty years seen parties rise, culminate and fall, in this country, and had never seen an instance in which men who abandoned their party did not claim still to be members of it; but the people would no more trust a traitor to his party than they would trust a traitor to his country.

The amendment of Mr. Pomeroy was rejected.

MR. POOLE moved that the Senate adjourn, his object being to compel adjournment on Monday, which would necessitate an extra session.

The motion to adjourn was lost by a large majority.

The Senate then concurred in the amendment of the House extending the time to Monday, June 10th—ayes 42, nays 13.

STATUE OF GEN. RAWLINS.

MR. LOGAN called up the bill appropriating $10,000 for an equestrian statue of Gen. Rawlins, and it was passed.

The Senate then, at 11:15, adjourned.

HOUSE.

INDIAN LANDS.

MR. COUGHLAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the sale to actual settlers of surplus lands in the Round Valley Indian reservation in Mendocino county, California.

MR. SHANKS opposed the bill, which was rejected.

EXTENDING THE SESSION.

On motion of MR. GARFIELD, a concurrent resolution was passed extending the session until Tuesday evening next, at seven o'clock.

PORTS OF ENTRY AND DELIVERY.

MR. SAWYER, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill to make San Diego, California, a port of entry, and La Crosse, Wisconsin, a port of delivery. Both were rejected.

Motions to take a recess and adjourn were offered, as there was no business pressing, but were rejected.

PUBLIC COAL LANDS.

The Senate bill for the sale of public coal lands was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A motion for recess until seven o'clock was agreed to by the casting vote of the Speaker.

INVESTIGATION OF INDIAN FRAUDS.

Evening Session.—On motion of MR. SHANKS, the investigation into Indian frauds was ordered to be continued during the vacation, with power to send a sub-committee to the Indian Territory.

ADJOURNMENT.

A message was received from the Senate announcing that it had rescinded that concurrent resolution for adjournment for the 3d of June.

MR. BUTLER (Mass.) called up and moved to concur with the Senate in that action, stating that public business rendered that course necessary. He argued that the session should be brought to a close, leaving the responsibility of an extra session on the executive or Senate.

MR. BROOKS asked whether the President desired to call an extra session.

MR. BUTLER—I really do not know. I have never asked him. I do not profess to know. If I did, I should not be like some man, who comes forward and retails his acquaintance to the country. What has made the necessity for an extension of the time? It is because in one branch of a certain parliamentary body a speech four hours long was interposed in public business, intended to destroy the Republican party. That was followed by another speech two hours long on the same proposition.

MR. HOLMAN objected that it was not in order to refer to what occurred in the Senate.

MR. BUTLER protested that he had not said a word about the Senate.

The Speaker sustained the point of order.

In reply to Mr. Hale, MR. BUTLER said he did not think that Congress would get off in a fortnight.

After a little episode between the Speaker and Mr. Eldridge, in which each spoke of the other as having been grossly disrespectful, but which ended in mutual compliments and presumed respect, MR. DAWES offered a resolution to adjourn on Monday, June 10th, expressing his belief that the Senate would agree to that.

After some dilatory motions, MR. RANDALL made a proposition that no business be done during the days of the Philadelphia Convention.

MR. DAWES said he intended to move to adjourn from Tuesday next till Thursday or Friday.

MR. STEVENS said there was no such agreement in the case of the Cincinnati Convention. [Laughter.]

MR. DICKEY—It had no representatives here.

MR. BINGHAM made some remarks in reference to public bills pending, meaning the Ku-Klux enforcement, and civil rights bill, but Mr. BECK objected.

Finally, after considerable colloquy and opposition by Messrs. Thurber, Bingham, Stevenson, Perce and Doson, and other Republicans, the resolution fixing Monday, the 10th of June, as the day for final adjournment, was adopted—125 to 69.

Then, at 9:45, a recess was taken until Monday morning.

PUBLIC DEBT.

May Statement.

REDUCTION STILL CONTINUING!

Decrease of Month, $4,226,061.

REDUCTION DURING GRANT'S TERM, $331,945,926.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1872.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent. bonds	$1,380,817,600
Five per cent. bonds	514,567,300
Total coin bonds	1,195,383,900
Lawful money debt	26,763,000
Matured debt	12,407,787
Legal tender notes	357,590,356
Fractional currency	42,310,701
Coin certificate	25,834,600
Total without interest	2,260,290,351
Total debt	2,295,833,523
Total interest	35,543,173

CASH IN TREASURY.

Coin	$91,108,331
Currency	11,207,813
Total in treasury	$102,316,145
Debt, less cash in treasury	2,193,517,378
Decrease during the month	4,226,061

BONDS ISSUED TO PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANIES.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN LAWFUL MONEY.

Principal outstanding	$64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,615,587
Interest paid by United States	14,631,870
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	3,642,997
Balance of interest paid by U. S.	10,988,872

BOSTON.

Meeting of Workingmen.

BOSTON, June 1.—The workingmen's meeting, held last night in Faneuil Hall, was presided over by N. E. Chase, President of the Trades Union. The object was to congratulate their fellow-workmen in New York on the success of their recent movement. Mr. Chase advised the mechanics to strike at once, and asked the cooperation of every trade represented. While expressing the opinion that strikes were ordinarily unnecessary and inexpedient, he recommended the measure in emergencies like the present. He applauded the quiet, dignified manner in which the New York strike was conducted. He advised the workingmen to continue to crush tyranny when occasion required, and demanded of the city of Boston eight hours as the measure of daily work.

Wm. I. Fails, Dennis Griffin, S. B. Rumsdell, Chas. P. Crane, John Carruthers and others addressed the meeting. Conrad Weir and Randolf Gratz, of New York, spoke to the Germans.

An eight hour petition to the City Council was circulated, and trade signatures for organization asked for. The painters reported three hundred members in their union, which was growing stronger. The audience was large and enthusiastic at first, but dwindled away at ten o'clock. Provision was made for the organization of the proposed delegate assembly, and the meeting adjourned.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG has been singing at the Royal Italian Opera in London.

MR. HENRY BLACKBURN will shortly retire from the editorship of *London Society*.

IT is stated that the damage done by the late eruption of Mt. Vesuvius exceeds five hundred thousand dollars.

THEY are trying to abolish the right of imprisonment for debt entirely from the civil courts of Great Britain.

THE catalogue of the new University Library of Strasburgh embraces one hundred and seventy-three thousand volumes.

THE Italian coral fishery has been very successful the past season, the total value of the yield being about 3,000,000 francs.

The ex-Emperor and Empress of the French entertained the inhabitants of Chiselhurst with a fete the other day at Camden Park.

MR. TENNYSON is said to be much affected in health by the death of his friend and the godfather of his children, Prof. Maurice.

THE German mint, at Berlin, has been driving for months, coining to meet the orders of Government and the demands of business.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL has gained great popularity by the consideration he has shown for the sufferers by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

IT is proposed to form a Committee in London to co-operate with the Mayor of Strasbourg's Committee in their attempt to form a new Municipal Library, in place of that burnt during the siege, on the night of August 24th, 1870.

NEW YORK.

Death of James Gordon Bennett.

LABOR vs. CAPITAL.

Presence of Cholera Denied.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1872.

DEATH OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

James Gordon Bennett died this afternoon at 5:20 o'clock. His son and daughter are expected to reach here from Europe by Saturday.

The *Herald*, in announcing the death of Mr. Bennett, says, "Five years ago Mr. Bennett entirely withdrew from the active management of the *Herald*. Although feeble in frame, his general health had been remarkably good, while his fine intellect remained unimpaired, and his interests in the events of the day continued unabated up to the moment of his fatal illness. About half-past five o'clock last Saturday afternoon Mr. Bennett suffered a slight convulsive attack, accompanied by epileptic symptoms, but not sufficiently masked or violent to excite apprehension of immediate danger. At 10:30 last Sunday morning the attack was repeated with greater severity. From that time the end became evident, although the constant attendance of Doctors Cecarini, Hammond and Lusk ensured the exhaustion of all means within the reach of human effort to avert a fatal result. On Tuesday last, at the request of Mr. Bennett, Archbishop McCloskey visited his bedside and administered to him the sacraments of the Church. When the last hour arrived, he sank to sleep in death, calmly and peacefully, and his soul passed away without a struggle. Mr. Bennett was in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY ARTICLE.

A special dispatch from London says that on Thursday the Alabama negotiations were ended, and all efforts to secure an agreement of the two Governments on the supplementary articles were definitely relinquished. Yesterday negotiations were reopened on the part of the British Government, which gives color to the supposition that it has reconsidered its determination not to adopt the Senate's amendments of the supplementary article. The point of the present difficulty is the absence from the article of any words which can be held as defining indirect claims, and a failure to declare what class of claims is designated by the term "Indirect." It is thought it would be likely to lead to the introduction, under the title of "Direct Claims," of claims which England would deem inadmissible.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The committee of fifty have published another address to the people, alleging that their former sub committee was betrayed into reporting that the accounts of the water and sewerage board were correctly kept. They declare that the Third avenue sewer cost the city $200,000 more than the work was worth.

LABOR VS. CAPITAL.

A meeting of varnishers, piano makers and other striking trades was held this morning. One piano firm conceded to the demands of their employes. The workingmen are confident that the strike will end in a week.

Twenty-two firms of piano manufacturers today resolved to grant the nine hours.

GREELEY ENDORSED BY THE SONS OF ERIN.

At a meeting of the Irish Democratic Union last evening resolutions were adopted endorsing the nomination of Horace Greeley and recommending his nomination by the Baltimore Convention.

UNPAID LABORERS DISCHARGED.

The court house commissioners this afternoon discharged all the men employed on the new court house building. The men have not received any wages for the past nine months.

WORKING WOMEN'S HOME.

The Working Women's Home, which has aided in the support of over one hundred working women, is to close the first of July.

NEW YORK, June 2, 1872.

SANITARY.

Health Officer Vanderpool gives an explicit contradiction to the statement in the *World* that the French gunboat La Terreur, which came here with the Admiral and another gunboat last week from the Sandwich Islands, was sent to sea again, with orders to keep in the open ocean, having on board out of some two hundred and twenty men forty cases of unquestionable cholera. Dr. Vanderpool says no vessel of that name, either in the war or merchant service of France, is now or has been in this port. No vessel with cholera on board has entered the harbor this spring, and no case of cholera existed after so entering. The health officer also explicitly denies upon authority that any cholera exists at Havana, and humanely says, "The State has thrown open its vessels for the care of such diseases, and instead of doooming them to almost certain death by sending them to sea, would remove them as speedily as possible to one of its hospitals and take thorough measures to cleanse the vessel.

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THE LABOR QUESTION.

The bakers met last evening and passed a resolution to work only twelve hours hereafter, and to accept no wages lower than fifteen dollars per week.

The sash and blind makers of Brooklyn last evening resolved to demand eight hours to-morrow.

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THE STATE.

ARMSTRONG.—The Republican primaries will be held on Saturday.——In the oil district about Antwerp City, there are now twenty-nine producing wells, giving a total of 760 barrels. The first dry hole is yet to be bored.

LANCASTER.—Captain George Hitzelberger, aged between ninety-two and ninety-three years, probably the oldest man in Lancaster county, was baptized in Conestoga creek on Sunday, by the Rev. John Hunter, of the Church of God.

SCHUYLKILL.—On a Sunday night last winter Daniel S. Cramer, an aged and wealthy citizen of Schuylkill county, was shot at a short distance from the Schuylkill and Susquehanna railroad, was brutally murdered a few hundred yards from his house. On the same night Mr. Kramer's wife was so severely beaten that she died of her injuries. On Monday the trial of Joseph Brown, alleged to have committed the double murder, was commenced in Pottsville.——The members of the Americus Club of Pottstown are making arrangements for a Grand Excursion to Atlantic City, to come off on the 22d of July.

NORTHAMPTON.—The Bethlehem *Times* says that on Saturday a man, evidently insane, called at the house of Father McKee, the Catholic priest at Catasauqua, and said he desired to see the priest. The priest was dining when the stranger was shown in. Father McKee asked the stranger what he wanted, and each time was answered by "you know." The third time he was asked he said, "I'll show you," and with that presented a pistol and snapped, the weapon failing to go off. The pistol was snapped again, and this time it was discharged, and the bullet lodged in Father McKee's arm. A third shot was fired as the priest was retiring out of the room, missing him and lodging in the wall opposite. The man escaped to the woods around Catasauqua, where he was found asleep on Sunday. The would-be assassin gave his name as William Painter, and is now in the Lehigh county jail, but he will be transferred to Easton jail, the act having been committed in Northampton county.

GREENE.—The young men of Waynesburg must be of pugilistic propensities, for the *Republican* says: "Knock down and drag out seems to be the order of the day and night with a class of young men in Waynesburg. Brute force—the bullying of the strong over the weak—knocking down with the fist or the dexterous handling of stones and clubs, to the injury of any one that happens to come in their way—are now of almost daily and nightly occurrence."

——The Waynesburg *Messenger* says. "Our county has been visited with copious rains within the past week. This was very much needed, and has given new life and vigor to vegetation generally. Oats and corn will be largely benefitted by these timely rains, and some wheat fields, also, will be greatly helped; but we are sorry to learn that a large share of our wheat fields are beyond help from any cause. Take the county over, we do not believe there will be more than one half of an average crop. While there are, some very good fields of wheat to be found in almost every section of the county, a large majority give very little promise, while many will not pay for the harvesting. Altogether, therefore, our prospects of even a *half crop* of wheat in this county are by no means flattering."

Gossip About A. T. Stewart.

[From the Saratogian.]

Speaking of his adaptability for business, the great merchant prince said that for many years he had the utmost distaste for business, so much so that he disliked the task even of purchasing articles for his own personal use; that he hated to buy even a pair of gloves. That Mr. Stewart has managed to overcome this repugnance to trade was exhibited in the statement, in reply to a question, that he now employed twenty-five hundred persons, had crossed the ocean thirty-five times, and had sold upward of $75,000 worth of goods in one day. He keeps busy about five hundred porters, and has delivered from his retail store as many as five thousand packages in one day. At this establishment he has eleven hundred employees. Mr. Stewart appears to carry the responsibility of his enormous business with perfect ease, comprehending much of its vast details, and minutiæ in a most remarkable manner. He is a hearty, well preserved man of about seventy summers, and looks as though he might enjoy the blessings of life for a good many seasons yet to come.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

PHILADELPHIA.

National Convention

ARRIVAL OF DELEGATES.

The City Crowded.

ARRANGEMENTS PERFECTED.

Grant's Nomination Certain.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Colfax and Wilson.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1872.

The city already is beginning to put on a gala-day appearance, in expectation of her visitors who will soon come crowding in from every part of the land. The most ample accommodations have been made for the accommodation of all attendants at the Convention; but if the arrivals definitely relinquished. Yesterday negotiations were reopened on the part of the British Government, which gives color to the supposition that it has reconsidered its determination not to adopt the Senate's amendments of the supplementary article. The point of the present difficulty is the absence from the article of any words which can be held as defining indirect claims, and a failure to declare what class of claims is designated by the term "Indirect." It is thought it would be likely to lead to the introduction, under the title of "Direct Claims," of claims which England would deem inadmissible.

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THE CAPITAL.

The Alabama Claims.

THREE PER CENTS. CALLED IN.

Bond Purchases for June.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1872.

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The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to withdraw $1,300,000 of three per cents—$5,000 numbering from 3,811 to 2,856 inclusive, and $10,000 numbering from 3,952 to 4,150 inclusive, dated from August 1, 1868, to August 15, 1868, interest to cease on July 31, 1872.

RESTITUTION.

The United States District Court has ordered the payment to three parties here of the proceeds of the sale of their property by the Government under the confiscation act. This ruling accords with the amnesty act.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The civil service regulations as to clerkships are now completed. The necessary preliminary steps for applicants will be furnished by writing to the heads of Departments.

REPLACING DESTROYED BONDS.

The President has approved the bill providing for the issue of bonds in place of destroyed or defaced bonds.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1872.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Our Government is in receipt of frequent telegrams from London, but up to a late hour tonight nothing has come to hand showing definite action on the part of the British Government concerning the proposed additional article to the treaty of Washington. It is known that the ministry desire modifications, but of such a character as to be inadmissable by our Government, and of this they have been informed. According to official utterances, it remains for England to accept the article as modified, as this is the extent to which the President and his advisers are willing to go. The President has, as he remarked to enquirers, surrendered his personal views to what he considered a proper concession in order to save the treaty on behalf of the financial and commercial interests of the United States, and to maintain peace between the two countries. There was a point, he said, beyond which further concessions would be a sacrifice of national honor, and as we had reached that stage, it remained for England to decide whether or not the treaty should be abandoned. Last Friday there was a hope of British acquiescence. If such had been the case, a treaty would have been immediately negotiated between Secretary Fish and Thornton, ratified by the Senate on the same day, forwarded to London for further action, and thence dispatched to Geneva for the signatures of the Arbitrators on the 15th or 16th; but it was now too late to accomplish the object by that time, as the treaty could be transmitted only by mail. The agent for each party is required to deliver in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and agent of the other party a written or printed argument, showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies, and this will be done by our agents, irrespective of the unsettled question between the two Governments. It remains to be seen whether there will be any interruption of the proceedings before the tribunal by the British Ministry, the arbitrators have power to adjourn on the 15th to such day as they may think proper, but in order to accumulate themselves to the circumstances of the business before them, or to await further action of the two Governments. Should there be a prospect of reconciling the present differences, it is the opinion of eminent jurisconsults that a new treaty is not absolutely necessary to adjust the difficulties, as this may be done by the two nations by instructions to their respective agents and counsel. While there is no present prospect of coming to a satisfactory understanding on the proposed new article, is cannot be said that it has failed, as the negotiations are still pending.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in the lower Ohio valley and North-west will probably move eastward, with continued cloudiness, occasional light rain, northerly to eastwardly winds till Monday morning in these sections; cloudy weather, fresh to brisk north-easterly winds and light rain on Lake Michigan, and the lower lakes on Monday; barometer, increasing diminished pressure; northerly to easterly winds and increased cloudiness in the Middle States and New England; cloudy and partially cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; clear and clearing in the lower Mississippi valley, north west and Lake superior; no high winds expected

BOND PURCHASES AND GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer in New York to buy $2,000,000 bonds on each Wednesday and sell $5,000,000 coin on each Thursday during the month of June. In all to buy eight millions bonds and sell eight millions gold.

FOREIGN.

Treaty of Washington.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

Gen. Trevino Routed.

CONSPIRACIES IN CUBA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

LONDON, June 2.—The London *Observer* states that the Cabinet yesterday had under consideration the treaty of Washington and the last communication from the American Government concerning the supplemental article. No conclusion, says the *Observer*, has yet been reached which is likely to reconcile the differences of the two Governments with regard to the article. The final decision of the American Government is expected here within twenty hours.

SPAIN.

MARSHAL SERRANO'S EXPLANATION.

MADRID, June 2.—Marshal Serrano has arrived in this city. His explanation of his conduct of affairs at the close of the insurrection in Navarre and Biscay, and of his lenient treatment of rebels, are entirely satisfactory to the Government.

ZORILLA SUPERSEDED.

The Radicals in the Cortes have elected Cordovo as their leader, in place of Zorrilla.

FRANCE.

FIRE.

PARIS, June 2.—Lucas' cotton mills, one of the largest establishments of the kind in the vicinity of Rouen, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at one million francs. Nearly one thousand operatives are thrown out of employment.

DUEL.

M. Paul De Cassagnac fought a duel yesterday with M. Lowery, editor of the *Rappel*. The latter was slightly wounded.

EXAMINATION OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Preliminary examinations, seven in number, of Marshal Bazaine have been completed under the direction of Gen. Lariviere.

CUBA.

CONSPIRACIES DETECTED.

KEY WEST, FLA., June 2.—Letters received here from Havana, dated May 31st, say preparations were secretly made by the volunteers to attack and burn the Spanish Bank and Exchange offices. On Thursday evening, while the procession of Corpus Christi was passing through the streets, General Ceballos, having received warning, had a battalion of marines, over five hundred regular officers and their servants, and a company of volunteer cavalry, composed of Cubans, ready to fall on the conspirators should they attempt to carry out their plot. On the morning in question the President of the Spanish Bank issued a proclamation defending the institution from the charge of speculating in foreign exchange and of raising their rates, and declaring that the present high price was owing to causes beyond the control of the bank, which really suffered by it. The day passed off without any disturbance.

These letters also report that the steamer Edgar Stuart succeeded in landing a large cargo of war materials for the interior in safety. Cespedes was near mayari.

Several Cuban chiefs had been detected in intrigues with Spaniards to sell out and deliver their companions into the hands of the troops. Those of the conspirators who were found guilty were condemned to death and hanged on trees, heads downwards.

MEXICO.

THE SITUATION AROUND MONTEREY.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—News from Matamoras, Mexico, of May 31, states that General Trevino is concentrating his entire revolutionary force north of the Sierra Madre, at Monterey, and is strengthening the fortifications of the city, where he intends making a last stand. General Carvellos is advancing from Fort Sallillo with five thousand Government troops towards Monterey.

The Government forces hold the cities and States of Zecatecas, San Louis Potosi, and the State of Coahuila, which would be open to commerce were the insurgents not in Monterey. They hold a small portion of the State of Nuevo Leon. General Ceballos, with two thousand men, is driving the revolutionists from the frontier back to Monterey, where they will be between him and General Carvella's forces, which will be united to attack Monterey, and either capture Trevino, whose forces they largely outnumber, or compel him to abandon the place and take refuge in the mountains. Daily skirmishes occur between the advance guard of Ceballo's forces and Trevino's, always resulting in forcing Trevino's men back nearer Monterey, which must soon be taken. Commerce is reviving with the prospect of the capture of Monterey, which will open the roads to the interior, already under the control of the Government.

TREVINO ROUTED.

MATAMORAS, June 2.—Last night at eleven o'clock news was received announcing that General Trevino, finding himself hemmed in, sent in General Corrolos' forces from Saltillo and General Ceballas, from Camargo, and attempted to evacuate Monterey, when he was attacked and badly routed, losing a great amount of his men and material, escaping himself with a small guard toward the mountains. Bells were rung and the troops paraded with music at midnight, celebrating the victory. This puts the entire road from the frontier to the city of Mexico in possession of the Government, which has sufficient force in all intervening cities to maintain order. Gen. Ceballa's and Corrolos' armies united number at the most seven thousand. They will be used to pursue the revolutionists dispersed throughout the country in small bands. The mail stage and telegraph will be restored in a short time, and communication opened from this city to the capital.

THE OTHER SIDE.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Lieutenant Colonel St. Clair, General Trevino's Chief of Artillery, arrived here yesterday from Matamoras. He reports the revolutionists enthusiastic in the support of Trevino, and that many of the States desire to see him President instead of Juarez. The Colonel speaks in strong terms of the resources of the revolutionists, and declares that they are likely to gain strength.

POLITICAL.

Gov. Brown's Acceptance of the Liberal Nomination as Vice President.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—In reply to the notification of his nomination as Vice President by the Cincinnati Convention, Governor Brown makes the following response:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JEFFERSON CITY, May 31, 1872.

GENTLEMEN—Your letter advising me of the action of the Liberal Republican Convention at Cincinnati has been received, and I return through you my acknowledgment of the honor which has been conferred upon me. I accept the nomination as a candidate for Vice President, and endorse most cordially the resolutions setting forth the principles on which this appeal is made to the whole of the United States. A century is closing upon our experience of republican government, and while that lapse of time has witnessed a great expansion of our free institutions, yet it has not been without illustrations also of grave dangers to the stability of such a system. Of those successfully encountered, it is needless to speak. Of those which remain to menace us, the most threatening are provided against, as I firmly believe, in the wise and pacific measures proposed by your platform. It has come to be a practice of those elevated to positions of National authority to regard the public service not as a public trust, but only as a means to retain power. This results in substituting mere party organization for the Government itself, constitutes a control amenable to no laws or moralities, impairs all independent thought, enables a few to rule many, and thus makes personal allegiance the road to favor. It requires little forecast to perceive that this will wreck our liberties, unless there be interposed a timely check—if not a remedy. Arbitrations reduce highest to its lowest station, which shall not only forbid abuses, but likewise take away the incentive to their practice. Wearied with the contentions that are carried on in avarice of spoils, that the country demands repose, peace and effort of officials to dragoon it again into partisan hostilities, and will zealously sustain any movement promising a sure deliverance from the perils which have been confided with the war. It is safe to say that only those are now to be feared which come af an abuse of victory into permanent estrangement. The Union is ratified by more power than ever before, and to maliss an imperative duty to cement our nationality by a perfect reconstruction. At the North a wide spread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States of the South which long after the last organized form of resistance to National authority are still plundered under the guise of loyalty and tyrannized over in the name of freedom. Along with this feeling is present, too, a recognition that in complete amnesty alone can be found the only hope of any return to constitutional government, as of old, on any development of a more enduring unity and broader material life in the future. Amnesty, however, to be efficacious, must be real, not nominal, and universal, not evasive. It must carry along with it equal rights, as well as equal position, to all; for the removal of disabilities to some, with enforcement as to others, causes room for suspicions that freedom is measuring round to bondage again. Especially will such professed clemency be futile in the presence of a renewed attempt at prolonging a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, in a pretext result in martial law. Martial law, in upholding those agencies are used to alienate the race when, concord is most essential, and in preparing another elaborate campaign in the name of peace and good will and reunion. All will rightly credit such conduct as but a mockery of amnesty, and demand an administration which can give a better warrant of honesty in the great work of reconstruction and fraternization. The arrray of sectional interests in a republic so widespread as ours is ifow entirely safe from serious conflict. These become still more dangerous when complicated with the question of taxation, where unequal burdens are believed to be imposed on one part at the expense of another part. It was a bold as well as admirable policy in the interest of present as well as future tranquility to withdraw the decision of industrial and revenue matters from the virtual arbitration of an Electoral College, chosen with a single animating purpose—party ascendency—and refer them for a more direct popular expression to the people of each Congressional District. Instead of being muzzled by some evasive declaration, the country is thereby invited to its frankest utterances, and a section which would revolt at being denied a voice out of difference to the other's views, will be content to acquiesce in a general judgment, honestly elected. If the local Government be as it undoubtedly is, the most vital principle of constitutiuos, much advance, will be made towards re-establishing it by enabling the people to pass upon questions so nearly affecting their well being dispassionately through their local representation. The precipitancy which would force a controlling declaration on the tax or tariff through the Presidential candidacy is only a disguised form of centralization, involving hazardous reaches of executive influence. Conclusions will be reached more impartially determined and with less disturbance to trade and finance, by appealing to the most truthful and diversified local expression. Industrial issues can be thus likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies, each canvas made to determine its own reduction, and each representative held to responsibility towards his immediate constituents. These are the most prominent features of that general line of action which proposes to replace the present administration by one in sympathy with the aspirants of the masses of our countrymen. Of course, such concert cannot be attained by dictating of every minor or past difference into the foreground, and it will be for the people, therefore, to determine whether these objects are of such magnitude and present such urgency as to justify them in differing on another adjustment, until the country shall be first restored to a free suffrage uninfluenced by official dictation, and ours becomes in fact a free Republic, released from apprehension of a central domination. Without referring in detail to the various other propositions embraced in the resolutions of the Convention, but seeing how they contemplate a restoration of power to this people, peace to the nation, purity to the Government, that they condemn the attempt to establish an ascendancy of military over civil rule, and affirm with expiicitness a maintenance of the freedom to all citizens, irrespective of race, previous condition or pending disabilities, I have only to pledge again my sincere co-operation.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, yours,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

—George Lavery, who has been on trial for the murder of officer Lambrecht, in New York, has been guilty of murder in the second degree.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **MEETING OF THE A. C. C. T. A.** ——There will

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MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. P. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE,
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
HON. HARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
H. N. McALLISTER, Centre;
WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Lycoming.
WILLIAM DAVIS, Monroe.
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL E. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID S. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. AINEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES S. NEGLEY, of Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT:
JAMES L. GRAHAM, of Allegheny.
(Subject to District Conference.)
FOR PRESIDENT JUDGE:
JAMES P. STEERETT, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LAW JUDGE:
EDWIN H. STOWE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR LEGISLATURE:
H. H. McCORMICK, 1st District, Pittsburgh.
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, 2d District, Pittsburgh.
J. D. RAMSEY, of Allegheny.
HOPE SAMPLE, of Sailor.
J. W. BALLANTINE, of Temperanceville.
A. B. YOUNG, of Robinson.
J. C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins.
FOR SHERIFF:
JOHN H. HARE, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF COURTS:
W. H. McCLEARY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Pittsburgh.
FOR RECORDER:
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, of Pittsburgh.
FOR REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, of Pittsburgh.
FOR COMMISSIONER:
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, of Chartiers.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:
JAMES W. BELL, of Robinson.
DELEGATES TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOMAS MACONNELL, | J. W. F. WHITE,
SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, | MATTHEW EDWARDS,
THOMAS EWING. | THOMAS HOWARD.

BONDS Frankfort at 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 114¼@114¾.

Now, oh! *Post*, get ready to swallow Greely! It is a bitter pill for you, but the Democratic doctors say it must go down; so you need not make any wry mouths about it.

THE *Post's* responsible editor must have got home early enough to pen a few words of cheap praise for Buckalew, which it had not the good nature or willingness to do the day before.

THE SERIOUS illness of Hon. S. S. Cox, of New York and Congress, is announced, with little hope of recovery. He is one of the few lights in the Democratic party, and his death would leave a void in its ranks which would be hard to fill.

THE defeat of Gen. Cass in the Democratic State Convention fully illustrates the uncertainty of politics, and the foolishness of men who are well enough situated to go into a wrangle for fleeting honors. We think Cass is an abused man. He has labored as hard, done as much good, and spent as much money in the cause of the party as any other Democrat we know, and all without reward or recognition. Buckalew has during the past quarter of a century been constantly in office of one kind or another, and has had so many honors thrust upon him by his party that he should have been satisfied, and declined in favor of his strongest rival. Allegheny county Republicans have no cause to mourn the defeat of Cass, for on personal grounds he might have detached many votes from our ticket, but Buckalew will get none.

WE will inform the astute editor of the *Methodist Recorder*, that we are neither an M. E. nor an M. P. He is wrong again, neither have we exhibited any loss of temper in refusing to reply to his misrepresentations and personal flings. So long as he appeared to deal with arguments bearing on the subject in controversy we were quite willing to give him a respectful hearing, and a reply. When we wholly defeated him in argument, he attempted to misrepresent us, by intimating that we suppressed portions of the controversy, which is simply untrue; on the contrary we printed every line he sent us, and gave him access to our replies to his articles, before they appeared in the paper, and permitted him to change his articles, after they were in type, in order to allow him full scope to meet our positions. After this, he charged us with bigotry and used sundry other untruthful and uncalled for language; whereat we declined to notice him further. We commend to him the following, clipped from his paper: "Prudence and piety are always safe counselors," and beg of him hereafter to watch his temper and his tongue.

PHILADELPHIA HAS already commenced in right good earnest to prepare for the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence, July 4th, 1876. The spirit her citizens manifest in the matter thus early is ample assurance that the anniversary of the greatest event in our national history, will not only prove creditable to the metropolis of our State, but to the entire country. An immense palace is to be erected for the occasion which will combine architectural beauty and adornment, with space and adaptability for the needs of the Celebration and Exposition. It will be located in the West Park, to the south and east of George's Hill, so as to be readily reached from all parts of the city, and also from trains bringing passengers from the East, West or South. The building must be large to fill the demands of the occasion, and will, therefore, be costly. But not more so than is warranted by the judgment of scientific and practical men, who have the matter in charge. The Exposition will embrace samples of the products of most of the countries of the world, and they cannot be housed and exhibited in a proper manner in a small building. No dwarfish plans or suggestions are worthy of the occasion, nor its aims and purposes.

A TEST CASE of what is known as the Miners' Ventilation law is now before the Supreme Court, in session at Harrisburg, in order to ascertain whether it is constitutional or not. We have little doubt as to the result. The Legislature certainly must be vested with the authority to protect the lives of the people, and this act was framed to compel operators to surround their miners with such appliances as to render them safe from bodily danger. It is hard to imagine why any employer should refuse to do all in his power, without any compulsion on the part of the law, to make better the sanitary condition of his working men, and to afford them the greatest immunity from danger to life or limb while at labor. The accidents at the colleries in the anthracite regions, frequent, and generally fearful in consequences, painfully develop the fact that too little regard for the miners' life is held by the wealthy operators; and we gladly hail the legal action which compels them to adopt preventive measures and safeguards at the pits. We are pleased that this test question has been brought up for the establishment of its constitutionality, not, however, because it inspires any fresh admiration for general humanity for the act of questioning its legality seems degrading, but because it will in all probability establish a precedent for other legislative enactments looking towards affording greater security to those who eke out an existence down in the gloomy chambers of the coal pits.

IT IS better to be merciful and forgiving than revengeful and vindictive. A merciful man will be merciful to his beast, and a merciful ruler will be merciful to his subjects. King Amadeus of Spain and his Generalissimo Serrano have, in dealing with the Carlists in a lenient and forgiving manner, despite the revengeful mutterings of their loyal followers, elevated themselves in the estimation of all good people, and their readiness to forgive the ambitious political intriguers and revolutionists, who wasted their best efforts to destroy the established government of Spain, and to erect on its ruins—a new throne for themselves—cannot fail to more securely establish them in the confidence and hearts of all factions of their subjects. It was, however, a sad commentary on the general average of the national character of the proud and lofty Castilian dons, that because, forsooth, Serrano refused to cruelly slaughter, in the name of the crown, all his self-surrendering Carlist prisoners, but graciously reached out his hand of forgiveness, and bade them go in peace and sin no more, his own life and office were placed in jeopardy. In the Cortes, where too frequently courses the hot blood of Spain, and where insolence always prevails, there were those who in volcanic outbursts of wrath called for the speedy execution of the helpless and imprisoned Carlists, and demanded a vote of censure on the brave and human Serrano, who had dared to refuse the cry for the visitation of vengeance on the heads of his fellow countrymen. The day for bloody retribution for rebellion has passed away in most civilized countries, but yet lives in the Spanish heart. Has the good young Monarch and his faithful Marshal given away to the angry and unrelenting demand for vengeance, raised so wickedly by the Opposition, the world would have cried out in horror, and the land of Spain might have received the castigation she so richly would have deserved from other powers—a castigation withheld when the same bloodthirsty spirit shot down the eight boys for the trifling offense of offering a playful indignity to a garlanded tombstone in Cuba. But the world has been spared the terrible spectacle, and Serrano has triumphed, and *Te Deums* of joy and thanksgiving will sound throughout the land of Amadeus.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York *Herald* is no more, having passed from earth to the world beyond on Saturday evening last, after a brief illness, although the veteran journalist had been suffering for years past with the ailments usually accompanying old age. He was born of a French Catholic family of great respectability in Scotland, the closing year of the last century and was placed at the Aberdeen Seminary to be educated for the priesthood of the church, but his inclinations did not run in the direction of the vocation, so at the age of 17 he quit the theological class-room, having acquired quite a fair education and knowledge of several of the polite languages. He was devoted to literature and one day he came across a life of America's philosopher and printer, Benjamin Franklin, and at once became enamored with the compositor's art and a journalistic profession, and resolved to try his fortune in America. In 1819 he set sail for our shores and landed in Halifax, where, finding his scanty means running out, he set himself up as a teacher of book-keeping, a science which he had mastered. In this vocation he failed, his extreme youth operating against him. He then wandered into Boston, and when he arrived there was absolutely penniless, and between starving and writing poetry lived more than a week without obtaining any more substantial employment. He luckily found a rusty shilling on the public commons which formed the whole contents of his purse, and the foundation of the mighty and colossal fortune which he has left behind him. Inspired with a good breakfast purchased with his treasure trove, he made bold to hunt for anything to do and was at length successful, finding place in a publishing house as clerk and proof reader, at a salary of five dollars per week.

In 1823, Bennett went to Charleston, South Carolina, to work for the *Courier* of that city, as the translator of South American revolutionary news. It seems that the Catholic Seminary had taught him Spanish. For the *Courier* he used to sail out to sea to board vessels for fresh news, a fact which he afterward on the *Herald* did well to remember. At Charleston he learned to advocate non-interference with slavery. His policy was, Let it alone.

In a year Bennett was in New York, wanting to teach school, but getting no pupils. Whereupon he began to lecture in the Fulton street Dutch Church on political economy, but soon found that he must earn his bread by hack-writing for the newspapers, and especially for the *National Advocate*, the Democratic organ. In 1825 he purchased the *Sunday Courier*, on credit, but he shortly restored it to the original owner. He reported trials, wrote dramatic criticisms, and began to be known. He was a Jackson Democrat. He was sentimentally faithful to his party, and afterward he twice resigned the positions in which he was earning his bread, because the paper on which he was engaged ceased to support the Democratic candidates. He had many characteristics in common with Jackson, and was a Democrat and free-trader by instinct. We believe he never ceased heartily to wish the success of the old Democratic party. One of his recent sayings is: "The Democratic party is so brave that it is just learning that it is dead."

When he was twenty-eight years old, Bennett showed his remarkable talent for journalism in a series of gossiping letters written from Washington, and in five years after, May 6th, 1835, he, with the aid of two young printers, published the first number of a one-cent paper, the New York *Herald*. Then began the second part of his career. His days of sentimentalism and party fidelity were gone by. Nobody had any use for them, and why should he have? He was thirty-five years old; he had five hundred dollars; his office was a cellar in Wall street; his desk, counter and folding board were a plank resting on two empty barrels.

It is needless to follow the biography farther. The *Herald*, although a long time under the ban of decent public opinion from the looseness of its editorial matter, flippancy and disregard for almost everything and everybody, so that the news of one sort or another might be furnished, was a success. It rapidly expanded into power and influence, and has wielded much influence, socially, morally and politically. The old man died knowing that he had founded, built up and left behind him one of the most powerful motive powers in the world for the accomplishment of good or or evil. The *Herald* is probably worth in itself over three millions of dollars, and from its earnings in years past, Bennett garnered away as many more millions.

The world will feel the loss of a great journalist, but he has left nothing behind him to make his name live in memory but his paper. His life has been eventful enough, but he lived for the *Herald* alone. If he was charitable and philanthropic the world never discovered it, but to the contrary judged him as a man full of enterprise but selfish and money grasping, knowing himself and his paper alone.

SUMNER'S ONSLAUGHT.

For some time it has been known that Mr. Sumner intended firing off what he hoped would be the death knell of President Grant, but as the present session of Congress has drawn near to a close it was hoped by Mr. Sumner's friends that he had reconsidered the matter, and given up his evil intentions, and for the balance of the session would endeavor to act as a great Senator should. The majority report, however, on the French Arms Investigation Committee so completely exposed the rottenness and personal designs of Sumner and Schurz, that they were compelled to try and refute the report of the Committee, or forever stand disgraced in the eyes of the American people. These gentlemen, not having the interest of the country at heart—for it is well known that the Senate had resolved to quit personal quarrels, and proceed to business, so as to be able to adjourn to-day, departed from the rule. Mr. Sumner taking the advantage of his right to the floor on last Friday, delivered a four hours speech of abuse against the President, such as might have been expected from a ward politician, but not from a great Senator. The gentleman from Mssachusetts being convinced that the people take little stock in what he says, at this late day, endeavors so injure our worthy President, by reciting a conversation said to have taken place between himself and the great war secretary on his deathbed.

The following is the part of the speech we refer to:

"Something also must be attributed to individual character, and here I express an opinion of my own. I shall allow another to speak in solemn words echoed from the tomb. On reaching Washington at the opening of Congress in December, 1869, I was pained to hear that Mr. Stanton, lately Secretary of War, was in failing health. Full of gratitude for his unsurpassed services, and with a sentiment of friendship quickened by common political sympathies, I lost no time in seeing him, and repeated my visits until his death. Towards the close of the same month my last visit was marked by a communication never to be forgotten. As I entered his bedroom, where I found him reclining on a soft propped by pillows, he reached out his hand, already clammy cold, and in reply to my inquiry, "How are you?" he answered, "Waiting for my furlough;" then at once with singular solemnity he said, "I have something to say to you." When I was seated he proceeded with one word of introduction: "I know General Grant better than any other man in the country can know him. It was my duty to study him, and I did so night and day, when I saw him and when I did not see him, and now *I tell you what I know—he can't govern this country.*" The intensity of his manner and the positiveness of his judgment surprised me, for though I was aware that the late Secretary of War did not place the President very high in general capacity, I was not prepared for a judgment so strongly couched. At last, after some delay, occupied in meditating his remarkable statement, I observed, "What you say is very broad." "It is as true as it is broad," he replied promptly. I added, "You are tardy. Why did you wait till this late day? Why did you not say it before his nomination?" He answered that he was not consulted about the nomination, and had no opportunity of expressing his opinion upon it, besides being much occupied at the time with his duties as Secretary of War and his contest with the President. I followed by saying: "But you took part in the Presidential election, and made a succession of speeches for him in Ohio and Pennsylvania." "I spoke," said he, "but I never introduced the name of General Grant; I spoke for the Republican party and the Republican cause." This was the last time I saw Mr. Stanton. A few days later I followed him to the grave where he now rests. As the vagaries of the President became more and more manifest, and the Presidential office seemed more and more a plaything and perquisite, this dying judgment of the great citizen who knew him so well haunted me night and day, and I now communicate it to my country, feeling that it is a legacy I have no right to withhold. Beyond the intrinsic interest from its author, it is not without value as testimony, in considering how the President could have been led into Quixotism of personal pretension which it is my duty to expose. Insisting upon re-election, the President challenges inquiry and puts himself upon the country, but even if his pressure for re-election did not menace the tranquility of the country, it is important that the personal pretensions he has set up should be exposed, that no President hereafter may venture upon such ways, and no Senator presume to defend them.

If Mr. Sumner is telling the truth, Mr. Stanton was guilty of an untruth, which is not very likely under the circumstances, and why Mr. Sumner has not brought this conversation to light before this, as it is well known that he has for the last two years never failed to let the people know of everything that he thought would belittle General Grant, is, to say the least, surprising. But to the point. Did Mr. Stanton say so? As we said before, if he did he told an untruth. In the fall of 1868, many of our citizens will remember that Mr. Stanton, in City Hall, spoke of General Grant *as the great hero of the day, as a man worthy* of support, and that he should be next President if the affairs of this country were to be governed by a capable man of large executive ability, and, in fact, was as enthusiastic in advocating the election of Grant as any man who spoke in this city during the campaign.

In the Philadelphia *Bulletin* we find Mr. Stanton's opinion of General Grant, as expressed in that city on his way West at the time we speak of, which is as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen, Fellow-citizens of Philadelphia: This mighty concourse, the largest that my eyes ever beheld, is significant of two things: First, it is a judgment in favor of Ulysses S. Grant. * * * * * Upon the election next Tuesday, the 3d of November, I behold the rock of our national safety; *and upon the triumph of the banner which is held in the hands of Ulysses S. Grant, I behold the victory of the principles of freedom and of just government, now, and in all time.*

* * * * * * * * *

Why, then, fellow citizens, have you this night passed judgment in favor of Ulysses S. Grant and against Horatio Seymour? The first reason is from the persons who put them in nomination before the people, and who are now urging them forward as candidates for the Presidency of the United States. They met in New York a short time ago; and who were they? They were red handed rebels, prisoners of war to the United States, they and their associates. These are the men who put in nomination Horatio Seymour. Who put in nomination Ulysses S. Grant? The great Republican party that bore this nation triumphantly through the war, under the Divine blessing, amid the trials and dangers and all the vicissitudes of the great war that we have just passed through. He was nominated by the great Republican party. The first reason, then, why we should prefer Grant, on next Tuesday, to Seymour, is to be found in the organization and persons who placed them in nomination, and in those whom they represent. Grant represents the loyal heart of America; Seymour is a traveling agent of Wade Hampton and Forrest.

Another reason for your judgment is to be found *in the merits of the persons themselves.* In Grant we behold the leader of our armies in the path of victory. [Applause.] In Grant we behold the great General who, under Divine Providence, led our armies, supported as they were by some of these who are here before you to-night. The same gallant General who, assisted by your present Governor, John W. Geary, and aided by your late Governor, Andrew G. Curtin, here at home, in the executive council and State administration, led you onward from the Mississippi to the Potomac eastward, until no rebel flag poisoned the gale on this continent.

These then are reasons which fully justify the choice which you will make next Tuesday; but these reasons are denied by others, and chiefly by the agent, the representative of Forrest and Hampton, who has recently been traversing this continent for one thousand miles, giving reasons why Grant should not be elected, and why the banner of the Union, dishonored and inglorious, should be entrusted to his hands. Say they:

* * * * * * * * *

The mistakes mentioned are, Seymour says, "the mistakes of the Republican party." *What has Gen. Grant got to do with them?* [Cheers for Grant.] While Congress may have made mistakes, if you please, without number—day by day made mistakes—Grant was before the enemy's face fighting him; he was taking no surrender, except that it was "Unconditional!" [Applause.] No terms left his lips but "Unconditional surrender" of the enemy of his county.

* * * * * * * * *

Upon the 4th day of July, 1863, notwithstanding the conduct of Horatio Seymour, the sun of our country's glory burst forth in splendor through the dark cloud of rebellion that had for some years overshadowed it, and the baleful exhalations of treason were scattered. *Do your duty next Tuesday,* and the sun of our political glory will shine as brightly and with as great a lustre as it shone on the day of the 4th of July at Vicksburg and at Gettysburg. [Applause.] VOTE AGAINST GRANT, AND THE DARKNESS AND THE GLOOM THAT WILL SETTLE OVER THIS COUNTRY LIKE THE PALL OF MIDNIGHT, WILL SETTLE DEEPER AND DEEPER OVER THE LAND, OVER ITS PROSPERITY, OVER ALL THE ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL POWER, OVER ALL THE ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL HONOR, OVER ALL THE ELEMENTS OF NATIONAL STRENGTH, AND THE GREATEST CALAMITY THAT EVER BEFEL A PEOPLE WILL HAPPEN. MAY DIVINE PROVIDENCE AVERT THAT CATASTROPHE!

STILL MORE TESTIMONY.

On the same night, Mr. Stanton was serenaded at the Union League, and spoke as follows:

"*Fellow-Citizens:* General Grant never looked upon an army of the enemy of his country but to conquer it [Applause.] He never sat down before a rebel stronghold to besiege it, but it fell before him. *The same arm that supported him at the head of his army, and the gallant troops that followed him will continue to uphold and support him,* BECAUSE HE REPRESENTS THE GREAT AMERICAN HEART; and the triumphs that have been won by the physical armies, will be more than repaid, thrice repaid, by the glorious victory of next Tuesday."

It is a fortunate thing that the dead Secretary has left it out of the power of the living Senator to belie him.

In the same speech, Mr. Stanton described Seymour in words that become prophetic in their application to Sumner, when he said:

"His path, then, has been a path of accusation; it has been a path of faultfinding; it has been a path of the rat, gnawing to get a nibble at the public cheese, and nothing else.

From what we know of Mr. Stanton, we think Mr. Sumner has sunk deeper into the mire, as he should have known that such charges would not go unnoticed or unanswered. We leave our readers to judge who has been the most injured, Grant or Senator Sumner, by the latter's last effort, which he hoped might fall with crushing weight on the head of the President.

THE FOREIGN AND COLORED VOTERS.

A contemporary gives us some interesting statistics showing the strength of the foreign vote in the respective States. As will be seen the total German population in the United States is 1,936,410 and, in four States named below, is as follows:

	Population.	Voters Estimated.
Pennsylvania	160,146	32,024
Ohio	182,899	36,578
Indiana	78,096	15,811
Illinois	203,750	49,750
	624,841	124,968

The Irish-born population of the United States was, in 1870, 1,838,678, of a voting force of 367,735. The States in which their votes will most strongly affect results are as follows:

	Pop.	Votes.
California	54,427	9,070
Connecticut	70,630	11,278
Illinois	120,163	20,027
Indiana	27,698	4,449
Missouri	94,883	8,164
New Hampshire	12,190	2,051
New Jersey	86,784	14,464
New York	528,805	88,134
Ohio	87,674	12,102
Pennsylvania	235,750	40,621

The Welsh, chiefly living in Pennsylvania and Ohio, are for the most part, miners, number 71,904, and have 11,983 votes;

	Pop.	Votes.
California	1,517	253
Illinois	3,148	524
Missouri	1,524	254
New York	7,856	1,309
Ohio	12,939	2,156
Wisconsin	6,550	2,092

The Hollanders number 40,560, with 7,760 votes; Belgian, 12,474, with 2,076 votes, the latter chiefly located in Wisconsin and Illinois, and the others in Illinois, Michigan, New York and New Jersey, about half being in Michigan. The Scandinavians are chiefly settled in Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and in the last three States exercise an important influence. The total number of people and votes of several nationalities are:

	Pop.	Votes.
Swedes	49,443	8,240
Norwegians	112,113	18,685
Swiss	73,964	13,327
French	114,890	20,830

All these are scattered through the cities, and not usually living together in villages. For the first time, the colored voters will be an important element in the election of a President this year. They are mostly concentrated in eight States, as follows, the table showing the population at the last census:

States.	Whites.	Colored.	Per cent. Colored.
Virginia	712,089	512,841	41.86
North Carolina	768,470	390,650	36.3
South Carolina	284,567	415,814	38.3
Georgia	638,932	545,142	48
Florida	96,057	90,689	48.3
Alabama	521,384	476,510	47.6
Mississippi	382,895	444,201	53.6
Louisiana	362,065	364,370	50.1
Total	3,681,554	3,241,057	46.9

Now that the campaign is so close at hand, these figures are important to all who are engaged in politics.

American Wool.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The enhanced production of wool in the far west only seems to be part of the general movement in agriculture in the States and Territories. As the woollen manufactures of the United States are mostly located in New England and the middle States, it must be obvious that there would be no advantage in separating these mills so f... from their supplies of raw material; and, in fact, if the centre of wool culture were to move so far westward, the mills would have to go there too, to economize the cost of producing the goods. Under any other circumstances it would be necessary for the eastern mills to import their wool, unless the supply from the Atlantic States can be enlarged.

Still great quantities of wool are brought to these mills from even the most remote fields of wool production, the reason being that the markets at the west are only for export and not to any considerable extent for consumption on the spot. The supply that can be gathered from the New England and middle States is altogether inadequate to the demands of the woollen mills therein. To show this, we copy from the census of 1870, the wool crop of these States in that year:

	Pounds.
Maine	1,774,188
New Hampshire	1,129,442
Vermont	3,102,137
Massachusetts	306,659
Rhode Island	77,328
Connecticut	254,120
New York	10,599,225
New Jersey	336,609
Pennsylvania	6,561,722
Delaware	58,316
Maryland	435,215
West Virginia	1,593,541
Virginia	877,110
Ohio	20,539,643
Total	47,645,245

This supply is less than that of Germany, France or Russia, and far below the requirements of the woolen manufacturers of this region, who have long since surpassed in the magnitude of their interests those of the European Continent, and are now only contending with those of England. The west yields an increasing supply, but we are confronted by the fact that the west is itself embarking largely in woollen manufactures. We must, therefore, look about us here at home. The increased supply ought to come from Maine, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, and no doubt it would do so if the wool dealers generally were to exert themselves in this region to stimulate attention to the culture of wool. The States named ought to produce fully as much as England. The United States now stands as the first wool-producing country in the world. In 1871 her wool crop was 177,000,000 pounds, while the next highest was that of England, 159,969,000 pounds, succeeded by Australia, 152,500,000 pounds, and La Plata 138,070,000 pounds.

The war with France, and the enormous indemnity exacted by the victors may have helped German commerce, and given an impetus to German speculation, but they have not benefitted the mass of the population. Among the poorer classes there is great misery, partly caused, no doubt, by the strikes, but also in part by the scanty house accommodation and consequent high rents, and by dear provisions. There can be no doubt that all this has wonderfully quickened the tide of emigration. Advices from Pomerania and eastern Prussia depict a wretched state of things in some localities. In the houses abandoned, long stretches of country well-nigh without inhabitants, and the fields in many places lying fallow, so that one almost feels as in a desert. Men, women, and children, and old men all are emigrating. French journalists, speaking of this state of things, allege that though the German government is seriously alarmed at it, the chief regret of Prince Bismarck is when he observes that the emigrants are capable of military service. For M. Bismarck, they say, a soldier the less is as a louis the less in the strong box of a miser.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. BOOKS of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

WHITE HOUSE GOSSIP.

The Last of Mrs. Grant's Receptions for the Season—Cost of Living to the Occupants of the Executive Mansion.

[Correspondence of the Boston Advertiser.]

The heat of last week killed off the last remains of the receptions. Mrs. Grant has discontinued those at the White House "until further notice," say the city papers, which means until next January, I presume, as when discontinued at this season it is not usual for them to recommence until after the next New Year. The Grants have made the White House an agreeable place for all parties to visit. During their first winter Mrs. Grant laid herself out to please. She made her receptions events in each week to which society looked forward with absolute pleasure. She often invited as many as a dozen ladies, always some unmarried among the number, to receive with her, and before the hour for the reception, these ladies were invited to partake of a sumptuous lunch. Finally, as the summer came on two years ago, she invited young gentlemen also to these lunches, and the merriest of May festivities were the receptions at the White House. It is sad to remember that at the last of these, before Mrs. Grant's receptions were "discontinued for the season," two young and lovely women were among the most prominent of the gay crowd, who, when the New Year came, were lying side by side in their coffins in the chapel at Oak Hill Cemetery, in Georgetown. These were the wife of Secretary Belknap, who died leaving a baby a few weeks old, and Miss Beck, of Kentucky, a noted belle and beauty, who died three weeks after her marriage to Mr. James Corcoran, nephew of W. W. Corcoran, of this city. Since that first winter the Grants have not entertained to the same extent or with the same zest. Even now, those who ought to know, say the President spends yearly $10,000 beyond his salary, and that it is done chiefly in entertaining. He always has his dinner table set for eight, even when his family numbers but five, that is when it consists of himself, Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, Jessie, and old Mr. Dent, Mrs. Grant's father. The President's private table is arranged daily as if for a small dinner party. There are flowers on the table in profusion, a bouquet appearing at each plate.

EXPERIMENTS have recently been made to ascertain the amount of loss that coal undergoes when exposed to the weather. Anthracite and cannel coal suffer least, but ordinary bituminous coal loses nearly one-third in weight, and nearly one-half in gas-making quality. From this it follows that coal should be kept dry and under cover, and that to expose it to rain or damp is to lessen its quantity and to weaken its quality.

Sickness of Forty Years' Duration Cured.

The cure related below is one of a very remarkable kind, on account of its long duration, and is well worthy of the attention of all those who may be afflicted with chronic disease of any kind, showing clearly that all such cases can be cured. It is that of Jacob Wagner, a respectable farmer, aged 68 years, of New Sewickley township, who has been in gradually failing health for a period of about forty years. The disease manifested itself by a continued cough and a wasting state of health, which, about the beginning of last October, culminated in an attack which showed that the lungs were becoming seriously affected. Mr. Wagner, in this state of his case, applied to Dr. Keyser, of this city, who, by a system of medicine of a restorative kind, has completely restored him and restored him to a state of health to which he has been a stranger for many long and weary years. His cure is thorough and complete, and evinces an amount of skill and perseverance in the treatment of such cases, by Dr. Keyser, which is rarely if ever attained in a life time. The cure was chiefly effected by Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure, and is another of the many instances of the wonderful restorative power of that medicine, in the cure of every disease of long standing, especially those in which the pulmonary organs and the blood are deteriorated.

Dr. Keyser's office is at 167 Liberty street, in the rear of his Drug Store, from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6 P. M., and on Saturday's at night.

A treatise on Lung Diseases sent wherever it is wanted.

620

A DEAD DELUSION.

The theory that human beings whose strength has been exhausted by pain and sickness can be restored by dispensing medicines and water gruel, if not absolutely a delusion, is in the last agonies of dissolution. At length it is understood that strength cannot be purged into a debilitated frame, though life may easily be purged out of it, and that it is about as wise to withhold a healthful stimulant from the weak, in the expectation that they will rally with it one, as it would be to deprive a lamp of oil and expect it to burn the brighter for it.

The immense and uniform success which has attended the use of that wonderful combination of a pure stimulant with the finest medicinal herbs, known as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has largely assisted in dispelling the absurd chimera. Frantic attempts are made to revive it, but in vain. When the sick feel that their strength is departing, and that unless invigorated they must utterly break down, it is in vain to tender them feculent slops in the place of genuine restoratives. They may be lingered upon in this way once, but the imposition cannot be repeated. They desire to be refreshed, comforted, braced up, and decline to be gulped a second time.

Under the operation of the Bitters, on the other hand, all the processes necessary to physical restoration go on simultaneously. The system is stimulated and toned, the bowels regulated, the appetite cultivated, the nerves composed and the condition of the blood improved at one and the same time by a single medicine. Common sense tells us that such a preparation must be invaluable.

SARATOGA AT HOME.

Why go to Saratoga when you can go to
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth streets.

You will find
CONGRESS WATER,
KISSINGEN,
HATHORN,
SARATOGA,
VICHY
BLUE LICK,
and the celebrated
ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER,
on draught at
JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
Orders Solicited.

Reedy's Patents.
Hand, Steam and Hydraulic
Hoisting Machines!
Manufactured by
H. J. REEDY & CO.,
128 E. 8th Street,
CINCINNATI.
ap30:p26-MWF

JUDSON'S PATENT
Engine Governors & Registers,
PATENT GAUGE COCKS,
A full stock always on hand. Liberal discount to Engine Builders.
M. B. COCHRAN,
Dealer in Machinery and Supplies,
143 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Woodworth Planers a Specialty.
mh4:MWF

ALEX. CARSON,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic
WINES, LIQUORS,
AND CIGARS.
A Large Stock of Old Whisky on hand.
360 Liberty Street,
One block below Union Depot,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
my20:w6

Dress Goods.
A FULL LINE OF
Striped and Plain Japanese Silks,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Black and Colored Silks, Black Hernanis, Japanese Cloths and Dolly Varden Chintzes,
ALL AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
H. J. LYNCH,
96 MARKET STREET.
my15

STRAY COW.—A STRAY COW FOUND running at large in Allegheny City was taken charge of by the CHIEF OF POLICE.
The Owners can have the same by calling at the MAYOR'S OFFICE and paying charges.
my29:s2

FISH.—THE FIRST OF THE SEASON.
POTOMAC SHAD AND HERRING in barrel and half barrels. Also, LAKE HERRING AND WHITE FISH. In store and for sale by
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 Wood street.
my6-q76

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 25 CENTS, ONE CASE
Yosemite Stripes and P. K.'s
On Counter, a great Bargain.
AT 28, 31, 33, 40 AND 50 CENTS,
Japanese Silks.
AT 12½ CENTS.
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
AT 12½, 15, 18¾ AND 25 CENTS,
Striped Grenadines
AT 8¾ CENTS.
FAST COL'D PRINTS,
Best Quality—Slightly Imperfect.
AT 37½ AND 50 CENTS,
Men's Calico Shirts.
AT 50 CENTS,
Ladies' Kid Gloves,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDENS
IN CHOICE STYLES,
MOHAIRS
AT OLD PRICES.
Shawls and Scarfs,
LINENS, TOWELS,
Prints, Cassimeres

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following Local Securities at Par and Accrued Interest:
Pittsburgh City Water Bonds, 7 Per cent. Interest;
Pittsburgh Penn Avenue Bonds, 7 per cent. Interest;
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IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
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GEORGE B. HILL & CO.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
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JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
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BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 1, 1872.

The emerging into Summer has no bad effect on money matters. The financial situation today was most satisfactory. The banks are all getting into trim, and it is scarcely doubtful but what with the present arrangement of their bunting, they will be able to sail safely through the summer months without detriment to themselves or patrons. The able manner in which the Government finances are controlled renders incalculable aid to bankers and capitalists, and their confidence has become so that they now look upon anything like disaster so long as Boutwell is at the head of the Treasury as simply impossible. General Grant was fortunate in getting General Sherman appointed second in command of the army when the nation was trembling rebellion, and equally fortunate when his foresight selected George S. Boutwell as the second in command of the financial department of his Government, as much of the present tranquility is owing to the admirable manner in which he has thus far pursued his manipulations. Great praise is due the present able head of the nation for his services in the chief executive office. George S. Boutwell, when properly appreciated, will receive his full share of gratitude for his valuable assistance at a time when character, decision and brains were so much needed to restore the country to credit, prosperity and affluence, from the direful effect of a rebellion such as the world had never before seen.

The New York bank statement for the week ending to-day, is a very favorable one, whilst the loans increased but $1,073,700, the deposits have gone up $3,616,100, over three dollars to one. This carries out what the GAZETTE has several times assumed, that decided and collective liberality, tempered with judgment on the part of the banks of the country, have never failed to bring not only ease in financial matters, but likewise an increase in the deposits. Take for illustration: A bank shuts down on a customer, he immediately seeks another institution in quest of loans. They in turn, while listening to the demand made, ruminate as to the cause of the applicant coming to them for favors, and at once conclude that the bank he has been doing business with is hard up, and determine to avoid a similar condition, contracting instead of expanding, and render to their own customers as much aid as they have the power, and under ordinary circumstances they would feel like doing.

The market for local securities remains inactive. Real estate continues buoyant, and transactions are daily on the increase. Pittsburgh is rapidly going to the front, and if those who are leading in matters of finance and city improvements show sufficient sagacity so as to not drive business away by illiberality or over-burdening the community with taxation, its future will not be excelled by that of any other locality in the country.

Our exchanges report the following in regard to the financial status of their cities. The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "Without being able to materially, if at all, lower the rates for money, the market may, nevertheless, be quoted slightly easier. On call, on approved collateral, to good parties, the rates are 6@6 per cent., with a tendency to the lower rates. The street rates on first-class paper are 7@7½per cent. Further, it is stated that the Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest one per cent., putting it at 4 per cent. Should the specie shipments increase on the next steamer day, the price of gold will probably advance. Our heavy imports must be paid for, and if we have no sufficient amount of products to go forward, the difference must be met in specie."

The Boston *Post* says: "A number of the Boston banks are now purchasing outside paper to a considerable extent at about 7 per cent. discount, their receipts of currency being in excess of regular depositors' wants. Several banks institutions freely offered unemployed balances to neighboring banks to-day at 5 per cent. It was dull business at that, however, and propositions were made to borrow as low as 4½ between the banks. The demand for gold for shipment is extensive, and in the fewness of commercial bills and the difficulty of obtaining Government bonds to send forward, coin has to supply the place of other remittances."

Geo. B. Hill & Co., Brokers, cor. Wood Street and Third Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph.

	Friday.	Saturday
Bonds—1881	113¼	113¾
5-20—1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	116¼	116¼
" 1867	117¼	117¼
" 1868	117	117
10-40s	112	112
Gold	114¼	114¼
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	97¼	97¼
Do Scrip	93¾	94¼
Harlem	120¾	120¾
Erie	63¾	63¾
Fort Wayne	98	98
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93¾	90¾
Rock Island	110¾	111¾
Union Pacific	38¾	96¾
Ohio & Mississippi	46¾	47¾
Pacific Mail	75	75¾
Adams Express	90	96¼
American Express	76	77¼
U. S. Express	81	84
Wells Fargo	85	87

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Penna. Central	58¾	58¾
Penna. Allotments	58¾	58
Reading R. R.	60	60
Camden & Amboy	126	126¾
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	38	38
Central Transportation	46¾	46¾
Empire Transportation	54	54¾
Union Transportation	81	80
Pittsburgh City 5's	75¾	75¾
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	95¾	95¾
Philadelphia & Erie	28	28¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	119¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65	115¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67	117¾
U. S. 5-20 Jan & Jy '68	117¾
4-20 Jan & Jy '67	117¾
5-20 Jan & Jy '68	117¾

NEW YORK, June 1, 1872.

Gold has been strong all day at 114¼@114¼. Loans were from 1 to 4 per cent. for carrying. Clearings, $4,000,000. Total specie shipments for the week amount to $4,351,952, being the largest of any week since the beginning of the year. Money easy at 3 to 5 per cent.

The Bank statement shows a gain in the surplus reserve from last week of $1,835,400. It is the strongest statement for the month:

Loans, increase	$1,073,700
Specie, increase	560,200
Legal tenders, increase	2,173,400
Deposits, increase	3,616,100
Circulation, decrease	23,300

Governments steady, with advances in 5-20's. The market closed strong on these issues. State bonds very dull. Stocks opened at an advance of ¼ to ⅝ per cent on last night's prices. The general market was steady at the close, with but little activity outside of Lake Shore, Rock Island and Western Union; they advanced materially. The market closed strong.

Sterling exchange, 109¾.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 119¾; 5-20s of '62, 114; do '64, 114; do '65, 115; new do, 116¾; do '67, 117¾; do '68, 117¾; 10-40s, 112; currency 6's, 114; new 5's, 112¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96¾; Tennessee old, 72¾; do new, 72¾; Virginia new, 54; do old, 48; North Carolina old, 30¾; do new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 76; Quicksilver, 34¾; Adams Express, 96¼; Wells-Fargo, 87; American Merchants Union, 77¼; United States, 84; Pacific Mail, 75½; New York Central, 97¼; Scrip, 94¾; Erie, 63¾; preferred, 83¾; Harlem, 120¾; preferred, 130; Michigan Central, —; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90¾; North Western, 74¾; preferred, 94; Rock Island, 111¼; New Jersey Central, 109; St. Paul, 57¾; preferred, 78¾; Wabash, 75¾; preferred, 86; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 22; preferred, 65; Chicago & Alton, 116; preferred, 118; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾; C. C. & C., 92¼; Burlington & Quincy, 130; Lake Shore, 96¾; Panama, 38¾; Illinois Central, 126; Union Pacific, 39; Central Pacific bonds, 104¼; Union, 93¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 106¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 1, 1872.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 5cts; refined, 5¼ cts; Nitrate Soda, 5c; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales, in a jobbing way, at 65 to 70 per gallon for fair to prime, and 75 for choice.

BUTTER—Continues exceedingly dull, and prices are weak and lower in favor of sales of good to prime solid packed at 12 to 15 cts, and prime to choice roll may be quoted at 16 to 18. The stock in the hands of commission men is large, and increasing, and, as noted in our last report, they are anxious to sell, recalling the fact that there is no inducement to hold.

BEANS—Very scarce; we now quote at $3 to $3.50 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Some holders have advices from their shippers putting up prices from $10 to $15 per ton; however, the demand continues very light. Letters from the South report that but comparatively little Corn has been planted, and that the bulk of the stock is out of first hands.

CHEESE—Continues to arrive pretty freely, but with a steady demand, there is no accumulation of stock, and prices are still maintained; we continue to quote in a jobbing way at 11 to 12 for Dairy; 13½ to 14 for Factory, and 14 to 14½ for Goshen.

CARBON OIL—Is dull and nominally unchanged.

COUNTRY BACON—Shoulders, 4½ to 5; Clear Sides, 6 to 6½; Hams, 8 to 9. Country Lard, 7 to 8 cts, according to quality and condition.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5.50 ₱ case.

CANNED GOODS—Tomatoes are selling $6.00 to 37 per case; Tmatoes $4.50@5; Corn, $5.50@7.00, according to quality and brand.

CEMENT—Louisville $2.50 to $2.75; Calcined Plaster $4.50; Cleveland white Lime, $2; eastern, $1.75.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull but unchanged; prime to choice halves, 9 to 9¾; prime mixed, 8; quarters, 6¾ to 7¼. Apples in market. Blackberries, 14 to 16; pitted Cherries, 28 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS—The receipts continue liberal, but with a good demand, prices are fully sustained; we continue to quote at 17.

FEATHERS—No. 1 may be quoted at 75 to 80 cts ₱ lb; mixed stock, 40 to 60 cts.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and weaker, though as yet there is no decline; however, buyers anticipate lower to quote and in this the accounts mainly for the diminished demand. We continue to quote at $8.75 to $9.25 for fair to choice Spring wheat, and $9.50 to $10 for red Winter wheat. Tuesday ago dealers were indifferent about selling and tried to impress their customers with the belief that it was a favor to get flour at quotations: now the shoe is on the other foot; they are anxious to sell, while, on the other hand, buyers are not so anxious about buying. Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged; $6.

GRAIN—The market for all kinds of grain is weak, and with largely increased receipts and stocks on hand, if anything, a diminished demand, prices are drooping. Wheat is very quiet, and there is so little doing, that it is difficult to give quotations; the mills for the time being are well supplied, and, in consequence, are indifferent buyers. We continue to quote at $1.50 to $1.60 for red, and 3 to 5 cents more for white, according to quality. There is still some Spring wheat on the market, but there seems to be no inquiry for it—the mills here will not grind Spring as long as they get Winter wheat. Corn is also weak, and stocks are increasing; we continue to quote at 52 to 53 for mixed to prime white, though it is rumored that sales have been made under these quotations. Shelled Corn is also in better supply and easier; may be quoted at 51@52 for Ear Corn 63 to 65. Rye nominal at $1 to $1,05.

GROCERIES—Business is generally reported dull, and, furthermore, there is not much prospect of an early improvement; trade is usually quiet during June and the first half of July, and we can see no reason why this year should be an exception. The inquiry for Coffees continues light, and the hand-to-mouth policy is still adhered to; this seems to be the motto all over the country, and hence, trade is a hand-to-mouth continues dull. Sugars are weak and refined goods, in first hands, are as low as they have been at any time this year. Syrups, also, down very low, and this is not without reason, as the falling off in the consumption of New Orleans Molasses, as the former are much cheaper than the latter; however, the stock of N. O. M. is very meagre, and choice goods are held firmly at full prices.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard "A" 13¾; A Coffee, 12; B, 11¾; Ex C, 11¾; C Yellow and Circle C, 11¼. These quotations are for straight brands.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25@25½; Prime, 24 @24½; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 28; lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Port o Rico, 10¼; Prime, 10¼. Demara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 80; Prime, 75; Good, 70; Fair, 65.

SYRUPS—Fancy White Drips, 65; White Honey, 60; Havemeyer & Elder's, 53@55; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9¼; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 6¾@7¼. Patna, 8¼@9.

SPICES.—Ginger, Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 25; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY—Is coming in more freely and with no improvement in the demand, stocks are accumulating and prices are weakening; we continue to quote baled at $27 ao $30, according to quality.

HEMP—Sales of Kentucky rough at $1.30 per ton.

OILS—Lard Oil is quoted at 80 cts for No. 1 extra, and 62@65 for No. 2.

POTATOES—In good supply and very dull; sales of small lots at 60 to 70 cts per bushel, the outside figure for prime Lake Shore Peach Blows.

POULTRY—Live Chickens may be quoted at 75 to 85 cts per pair, by the coop.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8¼c for large lots and 9¼@10 in a small way. Pecans—sales at 11cts for Texas, and 10 cts for other kinds.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 4½ to 5; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; clear rib, 8¼cts; clear, 8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@ 11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 12; do, canvassed, 12¾. Lard in tierces, 9¾; in kegs, 10¾; in buckets, 11¾. Mess Pork, 14¾. Dried Beef, 17¼. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Is still quoted at $1.85 per bbl by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—There is a steady demand for Flaxseed and little or none arriving; may be quoted at $1.95@2. Nothing doing in Clover or Timoth Seeds.

SUMAC—Tennessee bolted 4¼cts per lb.

TALLOW—Rendered 7¼ to 8 cts.

WILLOWS—Offerings light; sales in a small way at 10 cts.

WHISKY—Highwines, in a jobbing way, may be quoted at 91@92 cts.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, June 1, 1872.

	THIS WEEK.	LAST WEEK.
Cattle	414 cars.	450 cars.
Hogs	188 "	205 "
Sheep	50 "	96 "
Mules	— "	2 "
Horses	32 "	42 "
Total	687	775

CATTLE.

Trade since the date of our report of Wednesday, has been fair, all that could be expected under existing circumstances; the supply was comparatively light, both of local and through stock, and with an average attendance of buyers and an average demand, all the cattle that were offered met with ready sale, and that, too, at full prices. Most of the cattle were from Chicago; the arrivals from Ohio and Indiana have been unusually light for some weeks and in consequence, this, as well as nearly all the leading markets of the country are dependent on Chicago for supplies, and this accounts for the extreme prices that are now being realized at that point. There are buyers at Chicago from all points, and with a strong competition, prices are higher relatively there than here or elsewhere, and, in consequence, margins, if there are any at all, must of necessity be very small. To illustrate: Good to prime steers are quoted at 6 to 6¼c there, while the same grades are only worth 6¼ to 6¾ here; deducting freight, commissions, feed, bills, etc, etc., and it is apparent that there is not much left, hence operators, particularly shippers, complain of trade being unsatisfactory, and with good reason, too.

The prospects at this writing are that business will be good next week; on account of diminished shipments not only from here, but from Buffalo, a good market is expected in New York on Monday, and an improvement there always has its effect here. Prices as compared with the early part of the week, are without quotable change, though the market, for the reason above noted, closes stronger than it opened—prime to extra shipping steers may be fairly quoted at 6¼ to 6¾, and medium to good at 6 to 6¼. Stock steers quiet and unchanged; 4¾ to 5¼ according to quality and condition.

Following embraces most of the sales during the past three days:

Hazlewood & Blackstock, sold:			
15	19,320	6 90	34
16	20,030	6 75	63
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:			
35	36,700	5 75	47
Saddler, Havens & Co. sold:			
7	8,100	7 00	21
48	60,890	6 70	2
16	19,270	5 70	1
Holmes L. & Co., sold:			
16	19,150	6 75	32
17	17,350	6 35	17
3	3,660	6 50	3
18	20,940	6 75	18
4	4,620	6 20	44
2	3,530	5 25	1
Smith, W & B sold:			
33	36,730	6 35	18

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

As noted in our report of Wednesday, trade was sluggish during the early part of the week, in consequence of unfavorable advices from the East, and on Wednesday a decline of 20 to 25c per cwt was generally conceded; since then, however, it having been discovered that the arrivals were unusually light, a stronger feeling was developed, and on Thursday and Friday, all that were offered found ready sale, and the decline above noted was fully recovered. The receipts, as will be seen, were unusually small, 50 cars against 96 cars, nearly double that number, last week, and it was this that strengthened the market; had the receipts been equal to those of last week, the market would probably been the worst of the season, the news from the East being unfavorable and buyers, in consequence, were very bearish. There were very few, if any, in the pens to-day unsold, and the market, in consequence, closes firm with indications, as the shipments have been light, that we will have more favorable advices from New York on Monday next.

Quotations may be fairly given as follows:

Extra—100 lbs. $6,75.

Prime—90 to 95 lbs, $6,40@6,60.

Good—80 to 85 lbs, $6,00@6,25.

Fair—70 to 75 lbs, $5,50@5,75.

Lambs—50 to 60 lbs, $8.00 to $8,50.

Following sales were reported:

Hazlewood & B., sold

104	10,040	6 00	102
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:			
225	17,040	5 85	
Sadler, Havens & Co:			
30	2,580	5 50	93 lmbs
200	17,420	5 25	220
150	13,980	5 50	21
213	17,590	6 25	82
J. D. Ulery, sold:			
231	20,270	6 00	195
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:			
228	19,200	5 85	21
217	19,220	6 35	126
213	18,440	6 25	179
78	6,130	6 20	40
114 w	11,800	6 75	112
Smith, W & B sold:			
393	35,850	6 55	50

HOGS.

The market opened brisk early in the week and for some grades a slight advance was realized, but the volume of business was again light and the supply was in excess of the demand. York hogs may be quoted at $4.25 to $4.30, according to quality. Philadelphia hogs $4.45 to $4.60. Stock hogs, $4.75 to 5 cts. The following embraces most of the sales since the date of our last report:

Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:			
43	10,800	4 50	68
40	9,490	4 55	89
79	14,220	4 20	
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:			
131	25,650	4 25	140
71	16,800	4 55	57
44	9,290	4 25	68
65	12,770	4 50	
J. D. Ulery, sold:			
34	4,140	5 00	21
17	2,120	4 75	61
10	1,030	4 85	24
73	14,030	4 50	76
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:			
128	23,570	4 25	15
49	10,680	4 45	12
Smith, Watson & B., sold:			
39	4,600	5 00	74
136	26,000	4 20	30
171	45,320	4 53	44
51	11,600	4 45	56

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, June 1, 1872.

Trade in petroleum, so far at least as our market is concerned, has been very quiet this week, the operations in both crude and refined having been light and the market presents but little that is really new or important; in prices there has been but little change. Crude, at Parker, is quotable at $3,90 to $3,95 per bbl, the outside figure for round lots. Refined may be quoted steady at 23½c for first and 23¼ for last half of June—beyond June we have no quotations, and the inquiry is mainly for near-by deliverers.

Oil barrels are weak and lower, notwithstanding the stock is not large for the season, and, it is reported, that coopering is being sold at 11 not below cost. Quotations may be fairly given at $1,70 to $1,75 for country and $1,80 to $1,85 for city.

The most noticeable feature we have to notice this week is the shipment of 350 bbls of refined to Philadelphia, *via* the Connellsville railroad; the reason assigned for shipping over this road, and it is a good one, is that freigets are considerably cheaper.

Receipts crude this week, 26,718 bbls; last week, 27,770; January 1st to date, 417,011; same time last year, 408,380. Exports refined this week, 15,809; last week, 13,645; January 1st to date, 214,443; same time last year, 206,344.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

June 1, 1872.

Citizens Oil Co., 518 bbls to Tack, Bro., & Co., Philadelphia.

Warden, Frew & Co., 478 bbls to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 42 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, S & Co., 250 bbls to Logan Bro & Co., Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & L., 51 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & W., 436 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 450 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Co., 421 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 53 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 2899

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	154
Eagle O W, acct. R. Jennings	462
Vesta O W, acct. Fisher & H.	308
Citizens' O W, acct. S. Tack	1,036
Commercial O W, acct. W. Stewart	350
Cosmos O W, acct. Fisher Bros	394
Lilly O W, acct. J. Bwshnell	222
Keirs O W, acct. T. P. Miller	396
Lilly O W, acct. Thos. King	396
Total	3530

RECEIPTS PIG METAL, COAL AND BLOOMS.

PITTSBURGH, FT. W. & CHICAGO R. R.	
Nimick & Co., metal. 6	Brown & Co. 1
Graff B & Co. 2	J Painter & Son. 3
Brown & Co. 0 2	
Total	14
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.	
Shoenberger, B & Co. 6	Graff B & Co. 3
Isabella Furnace 12	Mackintosh H & Co. 9
Geo. W. Hallman, p l. 2	
Total	26
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.	
J. Moorhead 13	J. W. Porter 7
Nimick & Co. 5	Mohn & B. 9
Lloyd & Black 7	J. Reamer 13
J. A. Caughey 3	J. Marshall & Co. 2
Byers & McC & Co. 2	
Total	61
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.	
McKnight & Co. 1	
PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.	
Nimick & Co. 3	

Wool Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues dull, but prices are without material change. We quote Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, fat sheep fine unwashed 46@50c; do medium unwashed 55@57½c; do combing unwashed 62@ 65c; do fine washed 70@73c; do medium washed 75@80c; X and XX 70@72c; medium and coarse 72@75c; unwashed coarse and medium 55@57½c; unwashed fine 48@50c; washed combing and delaine medium and coarse 55@57½c; do do very coarse 85c; unwashed combing and delaine medium 63@65c; do do coarse, 63@65c. Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and western, washed fine 68@72c; do medium coarse 70@75c; do unwashed medium and coarse 55@57½c; do fine 48@50c; do dark and inferior 46@50; choice tub washed 80@82½c; good do 75@80c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, June 1.—Consols 93¾ for money; 92¾ for account, ex. div. American securities quiet and steady; 5-20s of '62, 90¾; do '65 91¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¼.

PARIS, June 1.—Rentes, 55f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, June 1.—Cotton steady; middling upland 11¾@11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red western wheat 11s 10d; red winter 12s 7d. Corn 28s@28s 3d.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 1.—Cotton firm at 26¾c. Flour dull and lower; superfine western and State $6@6,35; common to good $6,85@7,40; low to choice $7,45@8,30; St. Louis $8,60@12,00. Rye Flour and Corn Meal unchanged. Whisky firm at 90@91c. Wheat quiet; spring No 1 $1,74 @1,76; No 2 $1,68@1,71; winter red western $1,98@2,09; No 2 Chicago spring in store $1,69. Rye dull; western 94@95c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Corn heavy and lower; western mixed 67@68c; yellow 72½@73c. Oats dull; western 54@55c. Ohio 55@56c. Eggs firm; western 15@16c. Hay dull. Hops firm. Leather firm at 27¼@29c; Orinoco 26@27c. Wool dull; Ohio fleece held at 45@ 48½c. Coffee firm, with Rio held at 15@ 15½c. Sugar dull, with fair to good refining 8⅝@8¾c; Cuba 8¾@9c. Molasses quiet; Muscovado 34@36c. Rice 8¾@9¼c. Crude petroleum 13¼c; refined 23¾c. Turpentine dull; rosins $3.10@13,20. Pork quiet; new mess $13,00; July $13,35; August $13,50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard unchanged. Butter dull; western 14@25c. Cheese firm; new 11@14¾c.

Metals—Quiet; Ingot lake copper dull; 33@ 33½cash. Iron Scotch pig dull at $48@55; American $49@52; refined English and American bar $105; Russian sheet quiet at 19c gold. Nails steady; cut $5,75; clinch $7,25@7,75; horse shoe 21@33c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 1.—There is no new feature of importance. The advance in cotton has not affected domestic manufactured goods, but has caused firmness in standard qualities. Agents now see the uselessness of forcing goods on the market, more especially as buyers may be all required before the full report of the cotton crop for the year comes. In printing cloths contracts are few comparatively, owing to the uncertainty of the future; but business has changed somewhat in this respect, and contracts are pending into future are done at a decline, as compared with current values and past transactions.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Flour very dull and unsalable. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 spring sold at $1,46@1,49; closed at $1,50¼@1,50½; offered and asked; seller June same as cash; seller July sold $1,51½; closed at $1,50¾; No. 3 $1,40. Corn active and advanced; No. 2 mixed 44¾@44¾c; spot or seller June 46¾@46½c; seller July, yellow 44¾c; rejected 41½c. Oats active and advanced; No. 2 41@41¼c spot; 37½c seller July. Rye dull; No. 1 and 2 74@75c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 fall 85@88c. Whisky active and advanced; 87c. Pork quiet and firm; $12,00@ 12,15 spot or seller June; $12,35@12,45 seller July. Lard dull; $8,45 spot or seller June 84c summer pressed. Bulk meats quiet. Bacon: no sales. Cattle firm. Hogs quiet; $3,70@4,00.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, June 1.—Flour dull and nominal; XX spring $7.25@7,75. Wheat dull; No. 1 $1,47; No. 2 $1,45. Oats dull; No. 2 37c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2 mixed 43¾c. Rye dull and declined; No. 1 72c. Barley quiet; No. 2 fall 60c. Flour quiet. Wheat unchanged; amber Michigan $1,58@1,59½. No. 2 red $1,75. Corn quiet, unchanged and higher; 51½c for low mixed, 50¼@51¾c; Michigan 51c; no grade 48¾c. Oats quiet; No. 1 42½c; No. 2 40¾c. Pork and lard unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—Bagging unchanged Cotton nominal: middling held at 25c. Flour dull and depressed; prices unchanged. Corn less active and steady; 66@67c for sacked. Wheat quiet; choice $2,00@2,05. Oats quiet at 50c. Rye quiet at $1,05. Mess pork dull; $12,25 for round lots. Bacon in fair demand, mostly for sides, clear rib, and shoulders, on orders 5½@7¾@7½c. Bulk meats quiet at 4¾@ 5¾@6¾c; sugar cured hams 11¾@12c. Lard in moderate demand at 9@10c; order lots held ¼c above. Whisky quiet at 86@87c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Cotton firm; low middling 24¼c. Flour and grain unchanged; small lot new white wheat from Augusta, Georgia, was offered on 'Change to-day, by Morris & Read, but not sold; the quality is good. Provisions quiet, unchanged. Pork $11,75@12,00; regular $15,500 city packed. Lard 8¼@8¾c. Bulk meats 4¼@6¾@6¼c. Bacon active; 7@7¾c. Hogs quiet. Whisky 88c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Flour very weak; superfine $6,00@6,75; extra $7,25@7,50. Wheat dull; $2,10@2,15. Rye; $1,10. Corn quiet, yellow 67c; mixed western 67@67½c. Oats steady; 57c. Crude petroleum 17¼c; refined 23c. Provisions steady. Whisky 93c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, and nothing doing. Corn dull and lower, at 53c. Oats dull; No. 1 44c. Refined petroleum quiet and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, June 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1,90; No. 1 $1,85; No 2, $1,86; amber $1,80@1,81. Corn quiet; 52@53c. Oats firm at 41c.

Cotton Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Cotton strong; 1,700 bales; good ordinary 22½c; low middlings 21¾c. Receipts 748; exports to Bremen 1,100; stock 51,384.

GALVESTON, June 1.—Nominal; good ordinary 20¼c; net receipts 15 bales; exports coastwise 26; sales 136; stock 5,726.

SAVANNAH, June 1.—Cotton firm; middlings 24@24¼c. Receipts 300; exports coastwise 107; sales 5; stock 8,688.

CHARLESTON, June 1.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 24¼c; receipts 272; exports coastwise 224; sales 500; stock 8,285.

MOBILE, June 1.—Cotton quiet; middlings 24c; net receipts 125; sales 100; stock 7,837.

NASHVILLE, June 1.—Cotton active; low middling 23¾c.

MEMPHIS, June 1.—Cotton firm; low middling 23¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, June 1.—2 pkgs butter, W & J Carson; 1 car wheat, Gilmore; 1 car corn, hay, R Knox & Son; 1 car oats, I Hippley; 112 bgs malt, Young & Booth; 14 sks potatoes, J S Moore; 14 do do, 13 do oats, M Kerr; 1 car corn, M Steel & Son; 210 sks oats, Adams & Knox; 1 car lumber, Grusch, Remmsnyder & Co; 1 do do, Reed Bro; 577 pcs pipe J Anderson & Co; 415 do do, Tate & Co; 1 car oats, Noble & English; 1 car shingles, McKirdy & McGinnis.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, June 1.—5 dry hides, Seibert & B; 9 head live stock, W Hoffman; 2 tbs butter, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx g ware, D Euston & Co; 5 bbls tallow, Geo Hasley; 11 head stock, J Swinedoger; 9 bars lead, Pitts Acid Works; 20 cars coal, Coleman R & Co. 33 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 2 cars 1 stone, Shoneberger B & Co; 1 car stone, Harrison & Bro; 600 kegs powder, Martin and Worth.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, June 1.—4 cars o bbls, B D Moore; 47 sks s corn, McMillan & McC; 48 bdls willows, I Dickey; 1 car s corn, Wm Welch & Co; 4 bbls eggs; 1 car potatoes, Head C & Co; 33 bbls do, 1 tubs cheese, J A Graft; 11 bxs soap, S P Shriver; 7 bbls butter, 1 bbl beans, Jas O'Brien; 1 car lumber, McQuewan & D; 1 do do, W W Rigdon, 1 do do, South Side; 2 Mills; 1 car bank furniture, Jones & Laughlin; 1 car hoop poles, Hall & Keller; 2 bxs scales, Fairbanks M & Co; 50 cases tobacco, Haworth & D; 1 wagon, Eaton & Bro; 1 car wheat, Marshall R & Co; 20 kgs a butter, J A Graft; 7 bbls eggs, Vogle & Co.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, June 1.—1 car corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 do hay, O H Allerton; 10 tons ship stuff, Hitchcock Mc & Co; 3 cars corn, W Welch & Co, 1 do do, Schomaker & Co; 5 bbls whore, Wm Schomaker & Co; 5 bbls do, W & D Rinehart; 9 do hams J H Parker, 2 do, S Hare & Son; do do, G. Powers; 3 bbls starch, Reymer Bros, 41 sks oats, A Austin; 5 bbls eggs E Moye & Co; 7 sks potatoes, G Welch, 4 firkins butter, 2 coops chickens, Dickmont & Co; 1 pkg J Pettitt; 1 car oats, Schnelbach & H; 2 do corn, Black & H; 3 bbls eggs, Loh & Cooley; 18 do do, 19 sks bags, Head, Carson & Co; 1 car oats, A McFadden; 1 car hay, A J Hagan; 111 sks wheat, 17 do corn, 46 do oats, 50 do potatoes, McKenny & Wood; 38 sks wheat, 140

HOME NEWS.

Magazines for June.—Harper's Monthly, Popular Science, Appleton's Journal and Demorest, all superb in their respective lines, are for sale at J. W. Pittock & Co.'s, opposite the Postoffice.

We desire to call our readers' attention to the elegant assortment of Gents and Ladies Gold Watches and Opera Chains just arrived at Geo. W. Biggs, No. 159 Smithfield street, four doors above Sixth avenue. Give him a call and be convinced.

Letter Carriers' Report.

The following is the Pittsburgh Letter Carriers report for the month of May:

Mail letters delivered, 149,429; drop letters delivered, 13,825; papers delivered 51,704. Letters collected from the lamp post boxes: Mail letters, 96,856; drop letters, 12,987; papers, 3,891. Last collection at 7 p. m.

Sir Knights.

A meeting of Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar will be held at the Asylum, Fifth avenue, this evening at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of late Sir Knight Charles F. Porter. By order of

WM. LITTLE, E. C.

C. C. BARR, Recorder.

Allegheny Republican Club.

Arrangements were completed on Saturday evening for the visit of this club to Philadelphia. All who intend going will meet this evening at 6 o'clock, at headquarters, and march to the depot. The A. P. Callow band will escort the party. All Republicans, whether members of the club or not, are invited to join the excursion.

Dispensary Report.

During the month of May there were four hundred and thirty-two prescriptions issued from the Dispensary Department of the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue, to the poor of the city and vicinity, free of charge.

Dispensary is open for the treatment of medical and surgical cases every day except Sunday, from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

The National Republican Convention.

Any Republicans desiring to attend the National Republican Convention with the "Allegheny City Union Republican Club," can purchase the entire outfit; also excursion tickets for $10 each at the Club Rooms, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. to-day. It is desirable that all members of the Club assemble at the rooms at six o'clock sharp, to accompany the excursionists to the depot.

By order of the President.

THEO. MYLER, Sec'y

Sanitary.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held on Saturday afternoon in its new rooms in Municipal Hall, Dr. McCandless in the chair. But little business was transacted.

Health Officer Gray reported 189 nuisances abated. Number of small-pox cases reported during the month of May, 8; number sent to hospital, 5; number buried, 1; and number of deaths from same, 1. The number of permits granted during the month was 145. Births in April, 231, and deaths in May, 200, leaving a balance of 31 in favor of the former.

Lookout for Fines—The Seventeenth Ward Registry.

The owners of real estate in the Seventeenth ward are referred to the advertisement of the City Engineer on the fourth page of this issue, which embraces section four of an act of Assembly regarding the registration of all real estate in the city of Pittsburgh. It is of special interest to all lot owners that this registration be not neglected. The Registrar is giving attention at this time particularly to lots in the Seventeenth Ward, and owners of lots in that ward should, for their own sakes, heed the notice, and thus avoid the fine which the law imposes for neglect, as well as the other legal consequences of neglecting to register, as explained in the advertisement referred to.

Found Drowned.

On Saturday the body of an unknown man was found floating in the Monongahela river at the foot of Wood street. It was brought on shore and the Coroner summoned. Yesterday morning a jury was empaneled who viewed the body and the inquest was then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock. The sensational statement published in a city paper as to the corpse bearing evidence of foul play and having a bullet hole in the chest, is altogether untrue. The only injury to be found is a fracture of the left arm. Dr. Donelly yesterday made a post mortem examination. The body is in an advanced state of decomposition and had evidently been in the water some months. The remains are those of a working man, and have not yet been identified.

The Lincoln Club.

The following dispatch was received at the Lincoln Club Rooms on Saturday evening from State Treasurer Mackey:

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1872.—The coming of the Lincoln Club is the town talk. The reception awaiting it will be grand and imposing.

H. W. MACKEY.

The following letter from the Mayor of Philadelphia has also been received:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, May 24, 1872.

Henry Lloyd, Esq., President Lincoln Club, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dear Sir:—As Chief Magistrate of the city of Philadelphia, I take pleasure in extending to the freedom of the city to your organization on their proposed attendance at the National Republican Convention.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM STOKELY, Mayor.

Baltimore, Wheeling and Chicago R. R.

This new project, says the Brownsville *Clipper*, is under way and will become a fixidity before long. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville will be tapped at Layton Station by the Hempfield from Wheeling and Washington. From Wheeling a north and western connection is projected to Chicago. This route will make one of the very shortest between the Atlantic and the great west, and is destined to become one of the great through routes. There is no question any longer of its completion.

The P. V. & C. R. R. is slowly making its way up the river. It will be finished to Monongahela City by Christmas, and work will be vigorously pushed between that point and Brownsville. It will reach the State line principally, by the close of the next year. What time we hope to see a through train from Waynesburg, but we are not sanguine. We are not sure but what our railroads will come from the way of Washington, as a fact our hopes are turning in that direction. Our neighbors over there would like the connection, and we strike hands with them on that matter. We wait for the good time.

Ho! For Philadelphia.

Philadelphia this week will be crowded by Pittsburghers, but most who desire comfort will stop at the Merchants' Hotel on North Fourth street, above Market, where they will be sure to receive a hearty and cordial welcome. The Merchants' Hotel is one of the very best managed *houses* in Philadelphia. The attendance is splendid and the bills of fare simply grand. It has a warm corner always for Pittsburghers, and none who have stopped there ever regret having done so. The proprietors, Messrs. Dash and Mangle, study hard to please and their clerks are thoroughly alive to their business. If possible, we advise all our visitors to the Philadelphia Convention to pay a visit to the Merchants' Hotel, as we can guarantee them good treatment and fair rates.

In the same connection we might mention the great and national salt water bathing establishment, the "Surf House," at Atlantic City, in the entire control and management of Messrs. Dash and Weber, and no where else on the continent can better accommodations be provided. Go there for luxury and health, good treatment and reasonable prices. A voyage to Europe can do you no more good.

Death of Mrs. Clarissa Herron.

This community was startled on Saturday by the intelligence that this venerable and most estimable lady, who, but the evening before was in her usual health, had suddenly died at 7 o'clock on that morning of apoplexy. She was in the seventy-sixth year of her age, was the widow of the late lamented John Herron, of Minersville, and mother of our fellow citizens William A. and Richard G. Herron, also of General Frank Herron, now of Louisiana and David R. Herron now of Titusville, also of Mrs. Doctor Lyon, late of Erie, Pennsylvania, and of Mrs. Richard Sill and Mrs. W. C. Friend of this city. The late William Anderson of California, Paul Anderson of Cincinnati and James Anderson of Allegheny were her honored brothers and the late Mrs. Richard Gray and Mrs. John Caldwell were her greatly esteemed sisters —only Mrs. Way, widow of the late Abisha Way, now of Wellsley, remains of a large family once known and loved among us, who lived respected, and died lamented by large circles of friends. Mrs. Herron's sudden death casts a sad gloom over the hearts of numerous attached friends as well as a large circle of relatives bound to her by the ties of an affectionate consanguinity. No lady whom we have known has lived a purer, more blameless or consistent Christian life. She was an example of all that was good and virtuous and dutiful as daughter, sister, wife, mother and neighbor. Blessed be the memory of all such.

Church Troubles.

In the *Alleganian* of last week says the Cumberland Md. Civilian, appeared a communication from an anonymous correspondent, in which the choir of the Presbyterian church of this city was charged with inefficiency and *laziness*. In fact that body was very harshly dealt with. The members of the choir felt grossly insulted by reason of the remarks made, and determined that inasmuch as they had given their services gratuitously they were entitled to a greater degree of courtesy, and that they would call the writer to account. Suspicion seemed to settle upon the pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, and a committee from the choir waited on him, and asked if he was the author. The pastor replied that he had answered that question once and would not answer it again." (He had been previously interviewed by a lady member of the choir, and denied the paternity of the obnoxious remarks.) The committee then asked if he endorsed the comments made. The minister replied that he did, and thought the comments should have reached the congregation also. The choir then unanimously determined not to again appear as a choir. Consequently, on Sunday last there were no singers in the accustomed place. Rev. Fitzgerald gave out no hymn at all until the close of the service, when he raised the doxology and the congregation was dismissed.

A number of the members of the choir attended service, but were seated amongst the congregation. A general feeling of discomfort seemed to pervade the assemblage and a bad state of feeling exists. What the result may be remains to be seen.

BREVITIES.

THE South Side *Ledger* will soon issue a daily edition.

THE Connesville road is to run six additional accommodation trains.

THE Allegheny Club and the Lincoln Club are both going on the same train.

THE Allegheny Parks were crowded yesterday with men, women and children.

THE painters of the city are moving towards the adoption of the eight hour rule.

THE new schedule of trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad went into effect yesterday.

THE Lincoln Club pay the Great Western band one thousand dollars to go along to Philadelphia.

BEER drinkers are in agony over the failure of the hop crop; and the price of lager is destined to go up.

THE Water Committee of Councils will meet at their rooms, Municipal Hall, on Tuesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

THE stamp window at the Postoffice has been removed to the money department with the entrance from Fifth avenue.

WHEN a young lady orders to hem a cambric handkerchief for a rich bachelor she means to sew, in order that she may reap.

THE wool campaign has commenced. Buyers are skirmishing for clips all over the country, and prices promise to be away up.

THE Mayor's report for May will be ready for publication to-day. The amount of fines is far in excess of the corresponding month last year.

THIS is emphatically the floral month of the year. Flowers are massed over the earth or drift down in fragrant showers from the trees or shrubs.

ST. MARK'S Episcopal Church, South Side, was closed yesterday for about eight weeks, during which time the rector, Rev. J. L. Park, will be absent.

IF any person has doubts whether advertisements are read or not, let him put something that he doesn't wish seen in some obscure part of the paper.

THE ceremony of ordaining a Deacon in the Episcopal Church, took place in St. Peter's church, on Sunday morning, Bishop Kerfoot officiating.

BISHOP KERFOOT, in his ordination sermon yesterday, at St. Peter's Episcopal Church, took strong ground in favor of women filling the office of Deacon.

MAYOR BLACKMORE is about to inaugurate another campaign against the mercenaries who obstruct the public side walks with goods, boxes, &c.

THE Union Republican Club of Allegheny start at half-past eight this evening for Philadelphia. About one hundred excursionists will compose the party.

SUPERINTENDENT ARNSON will commence a thorough cleaning of the water works basins to-morrow. The repairing of the breaks has just been completed.

THE Allegheny City Club will be met at the depot in Philadelphia with Beck's celebrated band and the Invincibles, who will escort them to their headquarters.

A SMALL fire occurred in a scissor-grinding shop on Third avenue. The Duquesne engine company turned out, but the flames were extinguished without a stream being thrown.

A LARGE pile of stones lying around a fire plug at the corner of Allegheny and Ohio avenues, Allegheny, should be removed immediately, as in case of fire it would be almost impossible to get at the plug.

MESSRS. BROSS BROS. & COGSWELL, the proprietors of the Titusville *Morning Herald* have dissolved partnership, Mr. J. H. Cogswell retiring. Messrs. W. W. & Henry C. Bloss will hereafter conduct the business.

THE Coroner held an inquest on Saturday on the body of the boy Richard Lichtenheld who was found floating in the river near the Mechanics street bridge on Friday. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered.

ONE of the South Side papers accuses the Pittsburgh reporters of inaccuracy in reporting South Side news. We notice that the South Side papers frequently take their local news from city papers, however inaccurate it may be.

CHARLES FOSTER, Esq., a prominent Mason and a citizen well known to most of our citizens, died yesterday after a long and painful illness. He was a generous, good and honorable gentleman, and his death will cause much mourning in this community.

THE Lincoln Club of this city will start for Philadelphia about 8 o'clock to-night, a special train having been provided for their accommodation. The delegation which will number about one hundred, will be accompanied by the Great Western Band.

KLEPTOMANIA is becoming a fearfully common complaint, greatly to the regret of our dry goods merchants. Mr. Wm. Semple, of Allegheny, is the latest one to suffer, having lost two pieces of silk and a valuable piece of gulpure from his counter within the last few days.

A TRAIN backing in the metal yards at an early hour yesterday morning, tore down the fence at the corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue, and the rear car was forced over the sidewalk. Fortunately the incident occurred when there was no traffic on the street.

A LITTLE daughter of Gustave Hamann, residing at No. 1316 Carson street, East Birmingham, fell into a tub of water yesterday morning about eleven o'clock, and when found several moments afterwards, was insensible. Dr. O'Brien was called, and soon resuscitated the child, and it is thought she will recover.

MR. SYDNEY MARLOWE will repeat his really artistic representation of *Richelieu* on Thursday night, supported by the Walnut Street, Philadelphia, company. Those who did not see Mr. M. on his recent appearance will find a visit to the Opera House on that night the opportunity for a dramatic treat.

OUR friend John Seiferth, Esq., has the best collection of birds and dogs in Allegheny county at his commodious residence and grounds, corner of Second avenue and Market street. He knows well how to take care of the pretty dogs and birds, and little wonder that he is so well surrounded by them.

AN old servant of Commissioner James McGonnigle, of Chartiers Creek, named James Morton, died suddenly on Wednesday evening last. He had been living with his son, and during the night complained of his decease, and openly expressed the belief that he was about to die to members of Mr. G's family.

OFFICER FRED. ALDSTADT, one of the most faithful of our night police was struck by a brick or boulder while on duty on Saturday night, near Soho, and seriously injured. Besides personal wounds received, his valuable gold watch was smashed into fragments. The authorities should investigate this outrage by having the perpetrator of this outrage to justice.

DURING the month of May there were four hundred and thirty-two prescriptions issued from the dispensary department of the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue, to the poor of the city and vicinity, free of charge. The Dispensary is open for the treatment of medical and surgical cases every day, except Sunday, from 11 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 3 P. M.

THE Superintendent of the Water Works desires us to notify all persons supplied with water from the main on Penn avenue from the forks of the road out to the end of the water extension—also on Frankstown avenue—that the water will be shut off during all of Monday night in order to make a connection with other pipes. Those interested should act on the suggestion and supply themselves beforehand.

TWO boat races were rowed on the Monongahela last Saturday afternoon. The first was between Nick Denmarsh, of the McKee Barge Club, and Henry Sweitzer of the Good Will Boat Club. Denmarsh took the start from the first and won the race easily. The second race between Charles Brownman, of the Beck Club, and Charles Carson, of the Max Morehead Club, resulted in a foul, and wound up in a fight.

THE progress of population and settlement is so rapid that a "good old house" which does not advertise is in danger of losing much sound custom. Some people think it smacks of dignity to say they can live without advertising. They may live upon this kind of dignity, but life is one thing, and success in life is another. A good reputation in business means that you shall be widely as well as favorably known. A good advertisement is worth a good price. A bad advertisement is worth nothing.

REPUBLICANS desiring to attend the Philadelphia Convention will have an opportunity of accompanying the members of the Allegheny Republican Club by making application at their rooms to-day. Excursion tickets and the entire outfit can be had at their rooms, corner South Diamond and Federal streets. To all who wish a pleasant trip we would recommend that they accompany the Club. The members will leave the Club room for the depot at six o'clock this evening.

IN this city yesterday, our friend Frank Van Dusen of the Panhandle Railroad, was married to Miss Sadie S. Perkins, daughter of Mr. H. W. Perkins of Newark, Ohio. Frank's many friends in this city will be surprised to learn that he has become a benedict. To those who saw him yesterday he very eloquently expatiated upon the advantages of marriage. We are glad he has already discovered that his matrimonial step was a wise one, and wish for him and his charming bride long life and much happiness.

THE POLICE COMMITTEE.

Meeting on Saturday—The Question of Increased pay for Policemen.

A meeting of the Police Committee of Councils was held on Saturday evening, with Mr. Friday in the chair, and an unusually large number of Councilmen present.

The pay roll for the past month was received, examined and approved.

The bill for the purchase of a pair of horses for the city and county express was also approved.

The resolution for an advance in the pay of the members of the force, which was referred to Committee at last meeting of Common Councils, was then brought up. Considerable discussion ensued, but a majority of the members expressed themselves in favor of increased wages. On motion the resolution was referred back to Councils, with a recommendation for its passage, it being understood that, owing to the depressed state of the city finances, any increase that might be ordered should not be made until the first of February, 1873.

On motion a committee was appointed to ascertain whether it was necessary that an Assistant City Attorney should be appointed, whose business it should be to attend to the criminal business arising from any suits which might be brought against members of the police force. Some of the members expressed an opinion that such business was a part of the duties of Mr. Slagle.

It was resolved to pay $25 to a policeman who while in the discharge of his duties sustained serious damage to his thumb.

A committee was appointed to investigate an application for money made by officer John Moore to pay losses incurred from injuries sustained to his hand at a time when he was not on duty.

Several changes in the police force were also confirmed.

GILES ARRESTED.

Caught at Last—A Clever Ruse Terminates Successfully—One of the Prisoner's Letters.

The only police sensation which this city has produced recently, has been that caused by the wrong doings of James Giles, against whom informations have been made charging him with bigamy and incest. For the past three or four weeks this man has skillfully evaded arrest, and although he has been more than once nearly captured, has always managed to make his escape from the officers of the law. His exploits at the Allegheny Central Hotel some days ago will be fresh in the memories of our readers. At that time while officers Pender and Wilmot were at the door of his room he escaped through a window and jumping from a roof, got away from the detectives.

During last week it came to the knowledge of the detectives that the fugitive had taken up his quarters in Mifflin township. Repeated visits to the place led to the belief that he was hiding away in the woods, and the officers in despairing of being able to find him, determined to have recourse to strategy. Accordingly, they wrote a letter to Giles, and addressed it to him at Mifflin township. They signed at the bottom of the epistle the name of a prominent counsellor at law, and stated in it that as he (the lawyer) was interested in his affairs, and might be his counsel, it would be necessary that he his counsel, it would be necessary that at the same time appointing a meeting at his office. Giles did not see through the ruse, but on Saturday came to this city and early in the afternoon started for the lawyer's office. Just as he was about ascending the staircase leading thereto, Detective Pender, who had been watching for him, quietly walked up to him and took him into custody. After visiting the Mayor's office Giles was taken to jail and there locked up until the matter action can be had in the case. It is said that when under arrest, this monster in human form, admitted that both the charges of bigamy and incest were true. In his own words, it is alleged he said "it was all right and he expected to get paid for them."

HIS STATEMENT.

The McKeesport *Paragon* of Saturday publishes the following letter, which, as it is said to be an effusion from this remarkable man cannot fail to be interesting:

To the Editor, DEAR SIR:—I wish to say a few words through your columns in reference to the vile charge against me, which, if true, would justly merit the deepest dregs of censure. But before God my conscience and soul is clear, as to having criminal doings with my own child. I am bad enough, but thank God I am clear of that charge. I admit of kicking the child in the urethra, which was brutal enough and far from right, but as to using my child as a libertine I am clear of soul and body. The reason I was led to kick her on Tuesday, the 14th of May was this. I had a fresh cow, and I wished to sell the calf, and my wife the week before the 14th was going to Pittsburgh by way of Six Mile Ferry, and I told her she might speak to butcher Ross there, and tell him to come and look at the calf; he did so but said it was not fat enough, but said he would come for it on Monday the 13th. I was going to Pittsburgh that day and my wife was away, and I told my daughter if the butcher came for the calf, to let him have it for six dollars; instead of that one of Conrad Goldstrom's boys came, and she sold him the calf for five dollars and fifty cents, and when I asked her about it in the evening, she said it not make much difference which butcher got it, it made be angry and I in my anger kicked her as above stated, but as I am under a grave charge, that I was led into by the tales of this child told to me about her mother, and by which in a fit of jealousy I was led to take blindly, the law in my own hands. I am bound hand and foot to think of ever getting clear of the charge. This fresh charge of unearthly meanness with no witnesses but my little children, will drive me to utter destruction and poverty, but thank God I am clear of that sin, and although I am unable to vindicate my innocence in accordance with law and will lose my property, yet I don't feel competent to pass ten or twelve years of prison life for my property, and to my poor family I would be of no use. I have a great many enemies beside the law that, to my knowledge I never did a wrong, yet why it is known not say, they have undertaken to drive me from a neighborhood I have lived in for fourteen years with my family, and I have always tried to be honest, and true to my promises in dealings with my neighbors and fellowmen, yet one of my neighbors that I never failed to oblige if in my power, is arrayed against me, I never was, to my knowledge, in his house, and he knows very little about me only from ill hearsay. He thinks it his duty to impoverish my family, for who he professes so much respect, or inspirsion for nearly fifteen who has always obliged him as far as a neighbor could. My daughter lied upon her mother about her uncle, and led me into this first trouble; she now seeks to drive me by false accusations into a living tomb. I have had a great deal of trouble, and one day all things will be made clear.

JAMES GILES.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Alderman Heisel of the South Side has rather a peculiar case before him. Mrs. Kate Snyder enters suit against James McCain, to recover possession of a gold ring. The defendant it seems was a lover of Mrs. K. previous to her marriage, during which time the plaintiff presented James with a gold ring valued at ten dollars. Whether an engagement ring or not deponent does not say. The James aforesaid refuses to surrender the ring, hence the suit. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

Before Alderman Hudson, of Allegheny, Wm. Maxwell is charged by Joseph Besehell with stealing several bottles of root beer from the wagon of Clark & Bro. A warrant was issued for his arrest.

The Mayor had twenty-six common cases before him on Saturday and forty-two yesterday.

The case of Dennis Haggerty, charged before Mayor Blackmore with cruelty to animals on oath of William Hunter, was on Saturday dismissed, the costs being divided between both parties.

Four boys were before the Mayor on Saturday on a charge of malicious mischief. Mr. Yaney Derr, who resides in the Fourth ward, accused them with breaking his windows. The Mayor reprimanded the lads and discharged them.

A man giving his name as William Thomas was before the Mayor on Saturday afternoon on a charge of stealing money from the till in Schmidt's saloon on Smithfield street. He was locked up for a hearing.

Owen Dillon, Hugh Brady, Charles Campbell and John Moore were sent to the Work House for thirty days each by the Mayor, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, Jenny Thompson was retired for thirty days.

Detective Herron on Saturday arrested a man named John Bennett, who is charged by James Clarke with larceny by bailee. Clarke alleges the defendant took a coat and vest belonging to him valued at $50. The case will likely be dismissed on payment of the costs.

William Weaver was arrested on Friday evening for releasing a prisoner named Graham from the Allegheny lock-up. Both the parties were soon arrested, and Weaver was on Saturday sent to the Work House for four months. Graham, being arrested for drunkenness, was released on payment of a small fine.

William May, a youth of seventeen summers, was sent to the House of Refuge by Burgess Salisbury, upon complaint of incorrigibility, disobedience, &c., made by his father John May.

Mayor Callow disposed of twelve cases yesterday morning.

Robert Kerr and John Snee, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Taylor avenue, were fined twenty dollars and costs by Mayor Callow, yesterday morning. In default of payment they were sent to jail for twenty days.

A young girl about fifteen years of age was before Mayor Callow on Saturday evening, charged with stealing a diamond ring, valued at $200. The girl's name is Lena Harnbrook, and she was living with the family of Mr. J. H. Barrett, on Sherman avenue, Allegheny, at the time the theft was committed. At a previous hearing she was released on bail; but at the last hearing she was committed to jail for court, in default of $1,000 bail.

A man named Robert Moffit was last night lodged in the lock-up on a charge of disorderly conduct. The complainant is a Mary Montague who resides on Third avenue. She alleges Moffit indulged in kicking and breaking doors, and that in addition he rifled a trunk of hers of a watch and some money.

The Piano and Organ Trade.

There is no better evidence of the increasing wealth and refinement of our people than the rapid growth of the Piano and Organ business of this city. Even our *young* men can remember when one or two houses supplied the demand for musical instruments. Now we have ten or twelve, all doing well. A few years ago none but the rich and fashionable thought of owning a luxury so costly and elegant as a Piano or organ; and if a poor man or a plain farmer presumed to purchase one he was considered proud and extravagant. But now you are as likely to find these "household gods" in the humble homes of the common people as in the elegant mansions of "the favored few." In those days a musical education was regarded as simply "ornamental;" but now all sensible people look upon it as an *essential*.

We have been led to these remarks by an interview with Mr. L. R. Norton, the gentlemanly piano dealer, at 75 Smithfield street, who opened his new rooms only last February, and already reports a large and flourishing business. This, (we think) is owing partly to his advertising in the GAZETTE; partly to his indomitable energy, but mainly to the *quality of the goods* he has brought to this market—the *E. C. Light & Co Piano,* and the *Jewett & Goodman Organ,* both of which are regarded by our best musicians as equal, if not superior, to any instruments made. Their rapid sale and the universal satisfaction they are giving seem to confirm this opinion. Call and see Mr. Norton at his room opposite new City Hall, and he will tell you "what he knows about Pianos and Organs."

The Best Lightning Rod.

GENTLEMEN: I have carefully examined the Munson Copper Lightning Rod, subjecting it to scientific tests, and it is with pleasure I recommend it to the public. I may add that much depends on the manner of attaching conductors to buildings, and that the rods you have erected upon numerous churches and other edifices in this city, which I have examined, show the work to have been thoroughly done. As made and put in by your Company, I consider this rod vastly superior to any which in my large experience, I have ever seen, and a complete protection against disaster by lightning.

GEORGE HAY, Q. S.
Analytical Chemist, Allegheny City,
Prof. in the Western University of Pennsylvania.
M&TH

Beautiful Lawn Seats and Park Settees, $6 50 to $7 50 each. Address
LIVINGSTON & Co.,
253 Washington ave., Allegheny City. WMF.

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

Decoration Day.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, May 30, 1872.

As far as we observed business was suspended this day, except by the grog sellers, who "neither feared God, nor regard men." But little was done before noon on account of the rain. About one o'clock the bells notified the citizens to convene. About two o'clock a procession went to Brownsville Cemetery where several soldiers are buried and decorated their graves. About three P. M. the procession moved from Brownsville, headed by the Waynesburg brass band. In Bridgeport it was joined by the West Brownsville, Bridgeport, and colored delegations. The entire procession halted at Bridgeport Cemetery, where the greatest number of soldiers are buried. After organization and prayer, addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Page, of Allegheny, and Dr. N. W. Trupal, of Brownsville. The colored delegation then proceeded to their cemetery, and decorated the resting places of their fallen brothers, while similar services were performed in Bridgeport Cemetery. The soldiers' graves in church cemeteries were also decorated. We are happy to pronounce the affair a success. No accidents was to be regretted—general order good, though the colored delegation excelled. They marched in order, while many of the others straggled. Let us perpetuate this beautiful custom and not forget the claims of those bereaved by their heroic sacrifices.

CLOSING SENTENCES OF DR. N. W. TRUPAL'S ADDRESS.

"But our comrades are not all here. Many of them went down to sleep on the ocean's coral bed. Some fell in the storming of Fort Donelson. Some bit the dust in that prodigy of military achievement, the scaling of Missionary Ridge. Some sleep in the Chickamonga swamps and some closed their eyes in the battle of the Wilderness. Some gasped for the last time the sacred name of "mother, home and heaven" in the mountains of Tennessee and Virginia; and some fell on Sherman's triumphal march from Atlanta to the sea. And we must not forget that many of these brave men cried for water and died of disease and starvation in the noisome prison pens of Andersonville, Savannah, Salisbury, Belle Isle, Pemberton and Libby. They were our comrades in arms. We marched shoulder to shoulder with them; and, foot-sore and hungry we laid down to sleep together on the same green sward, or side by side on the same frozen ground, with the starry canopy for a covering. We stood with them in the same lines of battle, where the leaden hail mowed down our ranks. We listened to the thunder of the same guns, and quaked together when the lightnings of heaven danced along our lines from bayonet to bayonet. We sat with them around the same camp fire, and talked of the probable events of the war, and the prospect of meeting again the loved ones at home.

We have come here to-day with our hands full of the garlands of spring, and our hearts full of patriotic devotion to the Union saved by the blood and TREASURE of a free and enlightened people. We strew these emblems of purity and fidelity upon these lowly mounds, but we do not forget them upon the evergreen mountains of Tennessee and Virginia, and far away on the sunny plains of the Carolinas and Georgia and Florida, and along that great march from Atlanta and Savannah, reposes in silent slumbers of death the precious dust of loved ones, embalmed in the bleeding hearts of mothers and widows, and shrined in the archives of the nation. No marble pedestals, nor evergreen mounds, nor blooming flowers mark their silent resting places. They died where no tender hand of mother or wife could wipe the dews of death from the marble brow, and no tears of affection soothed the anguish of the loved and lost. Let the brightest flowers of memory gild their honored dust with beauties more lasting than the floral wreathes we this day strew around us, and let their valorous deeds of virtuous patriotism be written in letters of living light upon the tenseled drapery of the skies.

C.

Sydney Marlowe.

The following correspondence between some of our best known citizens and Manager Ellsler will explain itself.

PITTSBURGH, May 23, 1872.

To Messrs. Ellsler and Gotthold, Managers Pittsburgh Opera House.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, having witnessed and heard of the personation of Mr. Sydney Marlowe, in his representation of *Richelieu*, would most respectfully solicit you to reproduce the same, with the identical cast of the 13th inst. at your theatre, in order to give numbers who have not yet witnessed, but are anxious to do so, an opportunity to listen to his rendition of a character in which he is said to excel.

James Blackmore,	John H. Stewart,
Joseph Ross,	A. L. Pearson,
C. D. Brigham,	Jas. P. Barr,
W. A. Coultas,	H. M. Long,
W. D. Moore,	John C. Harper,
Josiah Cohen,	H. W. Weir,
A. H. English,	F. B. Swearingen,
Wm. Van DeMark,	W. H. McGary,
Jno. E. Parke,	Wm. B. McClaffery,

And many others.

NEW PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 1, 1872.

Hon. James Blackmore and Others:—GENTLEMEN—Your communication, desiring that for Mr. Sydney Marlowe to repeat his performance of *Richelieu*, was duly received. Unfortunately our nights were so disposed of, in consequence of the number of benefits following in nightly succession, that we were unable to devote any night to the purpose in question. But, gentlemen, we have not been idle in the meantime. Feeling it a duty, as well as pleasure, to comply with a desire emanating from our most discriminating and distinguished citizens, we have this day arranged matters with the Walnut-street Theatre people, for Marlowe to commence an engagement here on Monday evening, June 3. This first-class organization immediately tendered one of their nights, and prizes to the first in the play with the excellent resources they possess, thus affording the citizens of Pittsburgh an opportunity of not only witnessing Mr. Marlowe's excellent rendition of *Richelieu* for the second time, but with the advantage of an entire new cast of characters, embracing the strength and excellence of one of the finest theatres in the country. Thursday evening, June 6th, will be the night on which the performance will take place, and we feel warranted in prognosticating that it will be one of the most enjoyable performances Pittsburgh has known since the palmy days of its favorite stars.

Trusting that our efforts in consummating this much desired object may meet with your approval and encouragement, permit us to subscribe ourselves as

Your most obedient servants,

JOHN A. ELLSLER, Jr.,
Per Ellsler & Gotthold.

Jail Calendar.

The following is the jail calendar for the June term of the Criminal Court:

Nov. 6—Peter Loringer, murder.
April 25—Wm. Kocher, murder.
Jan. 3—Myers Updegraff, arson.
Jan. 31—John McGovern, forgery.
Jan. 31—John McGovern, forgery.
Jan. 31—Fred. Henry, forgery.
Jan. 31—Fred. Henry, forgery.
Jan. 31—Fred. Henry, forgery.
March 2—George Schook, high robbery.
April 18—John Chambers, attempt rape.
April 19—William Fahland, felonious assault and battery.
April 19—Conrad Stegel, felonious assault and battery.
April 20—Benjamin Sherrow, felonious shooting.
May 19—E. W. Williamson, bigamy.
Feb. 28—Samuel Crozier, safe breaking.
Feb. 29—John Gormon, safe breaking.
Jan. 19—Jerry Sweeney, larceny.
March 26—Eliza Storey, larceny.
April 10—James Hawkins, larceny.
April 15—John Carr, larceny.
April 19—Thomas Connelly, larceny.
April 19—James McManamee, larceny.
April 19—Wm. Marsland, larceny.
April 20—John Maloy, larceny.
April 24—Wm. Price, larceny.
April 25—John Waugh, larceny.
May 11—John Wallace, larceny.
May 14—Michael Malarkey, larceny.
May 14—Charles Bell, larceny.
May 24—Eugene Macauley, larceny.
May 18—John M. Appel, larceny.
May 18—Emma Jackson, larceny.
May 29—John Loomis, larceny.
May 30—Lorenzo Voltz, larceny.
June 24, 1871—F. L. W. Jones, false pretense.
September 24, 1872—Andrew Stins, embezzlement.
May 3—Wilbur Burns, stolen goods.
April 15—Daniel Sullivan, expecting person.
May 17—H. J. Hutchinson, adultery.
May 31—George Clarke, assault and battery.
April 15—James Longheray, assault and battery.
May 21—Joseph Clarke, mal. mis.
April 24—John Frank, assault and battery.
March 21—Hugh Quinn, surety of peace.
May 11—John C. Lucas, surety of peace.
May 4—Adam Weiser, surety of peace.
May 21—Hamilton Gilchrist, surety of peace.

THE LABOR STRIKE.

Agitation for the Eight Hour System—The Mechanics Act Independently.

A dispatch from New York, published some days ago announced that several of the trade organizations in this city had struck work and would not again resume operations until the eight hour law was recognized. This cannot be considered as then the current of legislature is considered. The mechanics in the Fort Wayne railroad shops, early this week, held a meeting and also transacted important business. They did not indorse the eight hour movement, nor did they make any arrangements for a strike; but they did transact business which cannot fail to be of public interest. They constituted a committee, consisting of nine members, to whom was delegated the authority to visit the various sewing-machine establishments, and, as mechanics, report upon the merits of the various candidates for popular favor. In compliance with these orders, the members of the committee visited all the sewing machine offices and tested the various machines. The result of a careful examintion led to the verdict that the Domestic Sewing Machine was the best and most complete in the market. The decision of this committee has already been indorsed by hundreds of our citizens, who have visited No. 20 Sixth street, and seen the machine in operation.

Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—To-night the star company from the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, commence a week's engagement at this house, appearing in Bulwer's great comedy "Money." The company is a very excellent one, and should meet with liberal support. Amongst its members will be found several old Pittsburgh favorites.

FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.—The last opportunity of seeing Tony Pastor and his very amusing and entertaining troupe occurs to-night. The company is decidedly the best variety combination ever seen in this city, and well worth seeing. Tony is a host in himself, his comic songs being all new and original.

COLLISION ON THE CONNELLSVILLE.

One Man Killed—Two Others Dangerously Injured.

The Pittsburgh express No. 2 on the Connellsville Railway, bound from Baltimore to Pittsburgh, collided with construction train No. 3 at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, near Bidwell station, five miles west from Confluence, and about seventy-nine miles from this city. The collision was caused by a misconstruction of orders by the train men on the construction train. The engineer of engine No. 164 was almost instantly killed. Alexander Bolton, the conductor of the passenger train, had one arm broken; the conductor of the construction train, Van Horn, was uninjured. Four laborers on the construction train were injured slightly. Henry Bloom and H. J. Jeffries, brakemen on the passenger train, were both injured internally, and the former had both legs broken. Very fortunately none of the passengers were seriously injured. The trains were delayed five hours in consequence of the accident.

Surgeons were immediately dispatched to the scene, and everything possible was done to relieve the pain of the sufferers. Dr. Phillips, of this city started for the scene of the accident immediately upon receipt of the news. At half-past four yesterday afternoon a train arrived in the city bringing the two injured brakemen. The collision caused considerable damage to engines No. 164 and 739.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The Resignation of Controller Lambert—Action of the Board of Prison Inspectors.

On Saturday a meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors was held. The following resolutions complimentary to Ex-Controller Lambert were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Henry Lambert, Esq., late County Controller, by his voluntary declination of an office which he has held since its creation until the present time, has ceased to be any longer a member of this Board.

AND WHEREAS, his entire faithfulness as such and the high integrity and rare ability which he brought to the discharge of every official duty, render it proper in the estimation of this Board, that his retirement should not pass unnoticed by official action. Therefore

Resolved, That by the retirement of Mr. Lambert, this Board has lost one of its most useful and efficient members and officers and the people of the county a most faithful and capable public servant, whose place it will be difficult to fill.

Resolved, That he carries with him into his retirement the kindest and most cordial wishes of every member of this Board for his speedy and assured restoration to health, and success in whatever business and avocation he may hereafter engage.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed and signed by the President and Secretary, be presented to Mr. Lambert by the Secretary at his earliest convenience.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

UNITED STATES COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Andrew W. Wilson an attorney, residing in Washington county, who was some days since convicted of forging pension papers, was on Saturday sentenced by Judge McCandless to two months of hard labor in the Western Penitentiary. The sentence was thus light in consideration of past imprisonment and